FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 NOVEMBER 1985

U.S. Hostages in Lebanon

An anonymous caller claiming to represent the Islamic Jihad group told a news agency in Beirut that his organization has decided to execute its American hostages because indirect negotiations between Islamic Jihad and the United States have reached a "dead end." He said "this sad end of the American hostages will not be the last one," and that "he and his comrades will shake the earth under the feet of the United States and its agents," Voice of Lebanon reported. Various sources reported that a second person claiming to represent Islamic Jihad called Western news agencies in Beirut to report that the American hostages had been executed, but gave differing accounts of where the bodies were to have been found. Monte Carlo radio reported that Beirut police have so far been unable to locate the bodies.

Iran-Iraq War

Ahvaz radio acknowledged that Iraqi planes raided "two industrial units" and nearby residential areas in Ahvaz, disclosing that 28 workers and residents were killed in the attack. Responding to the raid, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i warned that Iran will firmly answer every Iraqi attack, IRNA noted.

As for the war on land, an Iraqi military source cited by INA stated that Iraqi troops killed 109 Iranians during fighting in the Al-Hawizah marshes, the East Maysan sector, and the northern sector. IRNA had earlier claimed that Iranian forces killed or wounded over 75 Iraqis in the Sumar area.

GCC Summit

Commenting on the summit in a statement broadcast by Jeddah radio, Saudi King Fahd viewed the conference as another stage in the GCC's progress toward further cohesion and integration in order to preserve security and stability and promote economic and social development.

Libya

Arab students studying in Libya have pledged to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi that they will strike at U.S. interests wherever they may be in the world, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported. Meanwhile, an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Tehran radio viewed the U.S. "plot" to overthrow the Libyan Government as "the most clear example of terrorism" and he expressed Iran's "decisive support" for Libya.

Egyptian View of U.S. Policy

There has been "progress" in the U.S. stand toward the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and this is exemplified by U.S. "acceptance" of an international conference, Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid asserted in remarks cited by MENA.

PLO-USSR

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat denied that he will shortly visit the USSR in a statement published by the UAE paper *AL-KHALIJ*, though he stressed that Soviet-Palestinian relations are good with contacts continuing at all levels.

Israel

A Defense Ministry communique cited by Jerusalem radio announced the immediate closure of the settlers' newspaper *ALEF YOD in light of the attorney general's view that an article* printed by the paper constituted a "call to rebellion." The radio had earlier broadcast the IDF chief of staff's remark that he finds it "impossible" to conceive of a settler rebellion against the army.

Two Israelis and two Arabs were wounded in an incident near the village of Biddu, the radio noted.

Iran

A car-bomb exploded in Tehran 7 November, injuring three people, according to IRNA, which attributed the explosion to "agents of international arrogance."

Afghanistan

Responding to President Reagan's "hostile" statement against the DRA at the United Nations General Assembly, over 300,000 Afghans marched to the U.S. Embassy to protest U.S. "interference" in Afghan affairs, Kabul radio reported.

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PLO Chairman on Relations with Jordan, USSR

GF061852 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 6 Nov 85 pp 1, 16

[Report by Muhammad Muhib Jabir]

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has expressed optimism regarding the results of the Sixth GCC Supreme Council Conference, which will hasten the convening of an Arab summit conference at the earliest possible date.

In a statement to *AL-KHALIJ*, he said that no one can keep the PLO out of the expected Arab summit. He said that Palestinian-Soviet relations are strong and firm. 'Arafat added, however, that he will not visit Moscow in the near future. 'Arafat revealed that a permanent Palestinian-Algerian committee has been formed to follow up all Palestinian, Arab, and international issues. Following is 'Arafat's statement:

Asked if it is true that there are Arab countries that want to keep the PLO out of any future Arab summit, he said: This question is outside the limit of objectivity. No one can keep the PLO out since it is a full member of the Arab League, the ICO, and the Nonaligned Movement. It is an observer at the United Nations and at the OAU. He said that the standing which the PLO enjoys has been agreed to by the Arabs, Muslims, the Nonaligned countries, the Africans, and the whole world.

Asked about the future of Jordanian-Palestinian moves following the failure to hold a meeting with the British Foreign Office, 'Arafat said: The Palestinian leadership has said that the Jordanian-Palestinian accord is a strategic one proceeding from the resolution adopted by the PNC in 1983 which provides for the establishment of special distinctive relations with Jordan on a future confederal basis. The PNC, meeting in Amman, has approved this resolution, he said.

'Arafat said: As for the political moves which have recently been made with the permanent members of the UN Security Council, the meetings with the PRC, France, and Italy during the latter's chairmanship of the EEC, and meetings with the pope, these moves are continuing and political activity is still going on. In our last meeting with King Husayn and Jordanian officials we agreed to continue these meetings. Hence, the backing down of the British Government as a result of U.S., Israeli, and British Jewish lobby pressure does not at all mean that we will stop our joint Palestinian-Jordanian efforts to achieve a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace — a peace which takes into consideration the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their rights to return to their homeland, to achieve self-determination, and to establish an independent Palestinian state and, following the Jordanian-Palestinian accord, to establish a confederal union between the two states of Jordan and Palestine.

On the possible effects of Jordanian-Syrian reconciliation on the PLO, 'Arafat said: Regrettably, despite the PNC resolution to turn over a new leaf with Syria, the Syrian regime has continued its attempts to strike at the Palestinian camps.

We welcome relations [with Syria] on the following bases:

Respect for independent national Palestinian decision-making, joint Palestinian and Arab action against the sectarian conspiracy which is being carried out in Lebanon, and the abolition of the Murphy agreement which was signed between the United States and Israel and the United States and Syria,and which stipulates that PLO fighters will not return to Beirut and southern Lebanon and ensures the security of the northern Israeli borders against operations by Palestinians and their allies among the Lebanese nationalists and Muslim mujahidin.

Regarding reports about the deterioration of relations with the Soviet Union and a probable visit to Moscow in this connection, 'Arafat said: Reports about the deterioration of relations with the Soviet Union are groundless and incorrect. Soviet-Palestinian relations are good. We are eager to develop these relations and so is the friendly USSR. These strong relations were embodied in the joint efforts exerted by the Palestinian revolution with some brother Muslim officials in Beirut for the purpose of releasing the three Soviet diplomats who were kidnapped in Beirut. No visit will be paid in the near future, but Soviet-Palestinian contacts at all levels have never stopped.

Regarding reports on Algeria's proposal to sign a strategic cooperation agreement with the Palestinian command and on his view on such cooperation, 'Arafat said: What is proposed is not strategic cooperation. Relations with the Algerian brothers are deep and strong. We are proud of these relations. However, what we agreed to is the formation of a permanent Palestinian-Algerian committee to follow up all Palestinian, Arab, and international issues at the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels.

'Arafat, Khalaf Comment on USSR-Israel Relations

PM070912 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 3 Nov 85 p 6

[Report by Muhammad Mahjub: " 'Arafat and Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] at Jeddah Seminar: A Common Assessment and a New Policy to Govern Jordanian-Palestinian Moves"]

[Excerpts] Jeddah — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has stated that his recent talks in Amman were positive and constructive, that the obstacles were overcome and agreement has been reached on a common assessment of past moves and a new policy to govern future moves. He expressed satisfaction with Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

In a comprehensive speech the day before yesterday at a seminar held at the headquarters of the Popular Committee for the Families of Palestinian Strugglers and Martyrs in Jeddah, 'Arafat said that the recent Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis was a premeditated raid meant to undermine the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement in addition to being an attempt to assassinate the Palestinian leaders. He added: "My assassination would not hamper the Palestinian march and would not stop all our people. If Israel assassinated me, would it be able to kill all Palestinian children everywhere?"

'Arafat revealed for the first time that in the same period during which it carried out its raid on Tunisia, Israel made three attempts to penetrate Iraqi airspace to hit Palestinian camps in Iraq, but the Iraqi Air Force foiled these attempts.

He also said that the U.S. envoy has failed to find Palestinian negotiators outside the PLO framework. He emphasized that all attempts to exclude the PLO from the peace process will fail.

'Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and Abu Iyad then began answering questions.

Question: Frankly, what is the latest on Jordanian-Palestinian relations?

Abu 'Ammar: Thanks be to God, our recent talks with our Jordanian brothers went very well and we were able to overcome all that has happened in the past. We also agreed on a common assessment of what happened and also on a new policy for the future. The talks were candid, fraternal, positive, and constructive and we emerged satisfied, very satisfied with Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

Question: What is the PLO's position on the question of the emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union?

Abu Iyad: I believe that every 3 months the U.S. and Israeli media publish some reports to drive a wedge between us and the Soviet Union. Actually I have visited the Soviet Union. I have also seen the Israeli ambassador with the Soviet ambassador in Paris. It is known that the Soviet Union's relations with Israel have been severed since the 1967 aggression. I asked the Soviets directly if talks were under way for the restoration of relations and, subsequently, permission for emigration. This has been a point of disagreement between us and the Soviet Union since the first batch of Soviet Jews left the Soviet Union. We told them that any emigrant from the Soviet Union would become a soldier or officer in the enemy's army. They told us: The question of the emigrants is suspended despite the U.S. embargo on wheat and technology. Our decision not to send any emigrants to Israel is irrevocable. On the question of restoring relations, even that will not happen unless two conditions ar met. The first condition is Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and [the second] is recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights including their right to repatriation and their right to set up an independent Palestinian state after an international conference is held. We conveyed these terms to Israel.

Abu Iyad added: We will try to verify the news about the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel. If it is proved that a single emigrant has gone to Israel, the Palestinian revolution will be the first to oppose the move because it would be a threat to us.

Question: What has happened to Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas]? Is he free or is he in prison?

Abu 'Ammar: He is free, of course, and he is a member of the PLO Executive Committee. I do not think we will do what Reagan says.

PLO Official on Talks With UK for New Meeting

JN071308 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Report by Fu'ad Na'im from Amman]

[Text] PLO Executive Committee member 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya has said that talks with the British Government will resume later this month in order to agree on a new date for a visit to London by a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. In statements to AFP in Amman, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya said that the PLO's stand toward the conditions for this meeting will be more flexible than before without harming the core of the basic Palestinian national principles.

It is noteworthy that on 14 October the British Government cancelled a meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation because Palestinian member in the delegation refused to sign a statement condemning terrorism and recognizing Israel's right to exist, according to the British official statement. 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya did not rule out the possibility of forming a new Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to be joined by Palestinians other than those who participated in the previous delegation, namely Muhammad Milhim and Bishop Iliya Khuri.

'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya also said that a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will leave for Luxembourg within the next few days to meet with Jacques Poos, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the European group in its current session.

Jacques Poos was scheduled to meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation last month but this meeting was postponed in the wake of the failure of the London meeting.

Qaddumi Meets With Officials in Algiers

JN061851 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq al-Qaddumi], director of the PLO's Political Department, accompanied by Brother Abu Mahir [Muhammad Ghunaym], member of the Fatah Central Committee, met with Mohamed Cherif Messadia, official in chargo of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat in Algeria, and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian foreign minister, in Algiers today. They reviewed the latest developments in the Palestine question on the Arab and international levels as well as efforts aimed at closing the ranks of the Palestinian revolution in the face of the enemies' plots.

Brother Abu al-Lutf accompanied by Brother Abu Mahir arrived in Algiers yesterday on a visit that will last several days.

PNSF Leader Khalid al-Fahum Interviewed

PM061203 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 2 Nov 85 p 10

[Interview with Palestine National Salvation front leader Khalid Al-Fahum by Guido Barendson in Damascus; date not given]

[Excerpts] Damascus — [Barendson] Mr al-Fahum, what is your verdict on the hijacking of the Italian ship?

[Al-Fahum] It was a senseless action and we condemned it right away. Not only did it not help us in any way but it gave the whole world a deplorable picture of us, of our struggle.

[Barendson] If you could get your hands on Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] would you hand him over to the Italian judiciary?

[Al-Fahum] Well, if I could.... What can I tell you, I am not a military leader, I am not responsible for such matters.

[Barendson] Mr Al-Fahum, are you pleased with the blows that 'Arafat is suffering?

[Al-Fahum] You see, it is not a matter of being against 'Arafat. In any case, of those of us living here, the only one who really wants to eliminate him is Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], who, let us face it, does not carry much weight. He is the only one who wants to create a second PLO, the only one who wants to deepen the split. But he will not succeed. Of course we are divided, but the PLO remains one. And so it must remain in the future, otherwise it will spell death for us.

[Barendson] If 'Arafat were here, sitting down with us, what would you say to him?

[Al-Fahum] I would tell him to stop his deviationism, though I do not think he would pay be much attention, deluded as he is that, thanks to Husayn, the United States will not slam the door in his face. But they have already cheated him. They have already slammed the door in his face. Now he will realize it too: The only solution is to turn to the Arabs again, to maintain good and solid relations with the Arab world.

[Barendson] Yes, but the Arabs are by no means united. This is shown by the fact that each country sponsors its own Palestinian faction. Meanwhile the PLO risks losing strength, squeezed between the difficulties being encountered in the West by the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative and the opposition presented in the Middle East by countries such as Syria and Libya.

[Al-Fahum] That is true. I do not believe that there will be much progress for the PLO in the immediate future. Obviously inter-Arab differences influence, and will always influence, the PLO. What is the answer? Close adherence to the resolutions which the Palestine National Council [PNC], our parliament, adopted in Algiers in 1983.

[Barendson] Unless I am mistaken, you were then the speaker of that parliament.

[Al-Fahum] Actually I still am. I consider myself its legal speaker, since the next — and last — PNC meeting in Amman was illegal — as were all the decisions taken there — since the necessary quorum was not achieved: In fact that assembly was attended by only two of the eight resistance organizations.

This is one of the reasons why I am insisting on a return to the Algiers resolutions. And the majority of Palestinians think the same as I do. We cannot allow ourselves to let the PLO be broken up into so many organizations, each financed by an Arab country.

[Barendson] So you do not want to break away from the Tunis headquarters, and yet you do not intend to accept the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative.

[Al-Fahum] There is no future for that initiative. The Americans, the Israelis, and even the British are asking us to surrender even before negotiations begin. In this instance too it is a deviation from my parliament's resolutions, two serious deviations, in fact: First, essential prerogatives of ours have been transferred to Jordan, despite the fact that the Arab community has recognized that the PLO is the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative; and, second, no mention is made any longer of the creation of a Palestinian state, only of a federation with Jordan. Note, however, that this does not mean that we do not hope for good relations with Amman. On the contrary.

We believe, however, that a more general solution must be sought. How? By means of an international conference involving the PLO. Especially since an understanding was reached at the Fes summit on a peace plan accepted by all the Arabs. This plan, together with the UN resolutions, can therefore constitute a reasonable basis for a just and total peace in the Middle East. I repeat: Bilateral solutions only complicate this war.

[Barendson] What about Israeli Prime Minister Peres' proposals to the United Nations?

[Al-Fahum] They contain nothing new. The Israelis are proposing another Camp David. It is a maneuver to be rejected.

[Barendson] What kind of relations does the Salvation Front have with Al-Asad's regime?

[Al-Fahum] We all have good relations with Syria. They are essential relations: They enable us not to be far away from Palestine. Otherwise life would be much harder for us. Look at what is happening to 'Arafat — rejected on so many sides and unable to act, with his men dispersed across the region.

[Barendson] The Syrian Army has already returned to Tripoli. Its entry into Beirut is not to be ruled out.

[Al-Fahum] I am in favor of the Syrians' return to Lebanon: It serves the Palestinian cause. As far as we are concerned, we have been saying for a long time that we have had enough of Palestinian interference in Lebanon; enough of what 'Arafat has done.

Palestinian Spokesman Reports Anti-Israel Actions

Bombs in Haifa, Ashqelon

JN051857 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with the revolution command's instructions, two of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland have managed to place timed explosive charges in positions belonging to the Zionist enemy in the city of Ashqelon, north of occupied Gaza, and in the Haifa port, which was occupied in 1948.

The Palestinian explosive charges went off yesterday morning, causing heavy damage to Zionist positions, destroying a number of Zionist vehicles, setting huge fires, and killing or wounding a number of Zionist enemy personnel.

In spite of the armed siege imposed by the Zionist authorities, our combat groups managed to return safely to their base. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the two explosions but, as usual, did not mention its losses. It said that its forces immediately besieged the scenes of operation and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of having a connection with the two operations.

IDF Vehicle Attacked

JN051906 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

Our revolutionary heroes operating inside the occupied homeland used machineguns to attack a Zionist military vehicle east of the city of Jericho in the occupied West Bank yesterday, damaging the vehicle and killing or wounding its occupants. Occupation forces immediately rushed to the area, imposed a curfew, and began a large-scale combing and arrest campaign in search of our revolutionary heroes, who managed to leave the scene of operation safely. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces geenral command

The Zionsit enemy radio admitted the operation but did not refer to losses inflicted on its forces.

Nabulus Area Attack

JN051916 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist military vehicle with incendiary bombs near the 'Askar camp in the Nabulus area in the occupied West Bank yesterday. The vehicle was burned and its occupants received various wounds. Despite the armed security siege and Zionist precautionary measures, our combat groups managed to leave the scene of operation safely. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the oepration, but did not mention its losses. It said that its forces imposed a curfew on the heroic Palestinian camp and arrested a number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of having a connetion with the operation.

Settlement Attacked

JN061924 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with the instructions issued to it, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland has managed to place remote-controlled explosive charges inside a Zionist settlement north of occupied Jerusalem. The explosive charges, which went off last night, caused heavy damage to the settlement, killed or wounded a number of Zionists, and destroyed a number of Zionist vehicles. Occupation forces immediately rushed to the area, imposed a curfew, began a large-scale combing campaign, and arrested a large number of resisting Palestinian citizens in search of our revolutionary heroes, who returned to their bases safely. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The enemy radio admitted the operation but, as usual, did not refer to its losses.

Voice of PLO Reports Operations in South Lebanon

Yatar Attacked

JN292101 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces used machineguns and rockets to attack two military positions belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon [ASL] in the townships of (Bayt Yaqun) and Yatar in southern Lebanon at dawn today. The two positions were seriously damaged and several agent soldiers were either killed or wounded in the attack. The occupation forces and the so-called ASL militias immediately combed the two townships using heavy and medium machineguns and arrested a number of citizens on the pretext of having a connection with the heroes of the joint forces.

Lahd-IDF Position Attacked

JN301807 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces launched a rocket attack on a position held jointly by the Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias in the ('Isa al-Sha'b) area in southern Lebanon at dawn yesterday. The position sustained direct hits, several Zionist soldiers and agent soldiers were either killed or wounded, and several military vehicles were either destroyed or damaged. The Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias used heavy and medium machineguns to comb the area and opened artillery fire on a number of neighboring villages, wounding innocent citizens.

Central Sector Attack

JN011815 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1646 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese national joint forces launched a machinegun and rocket attack today against a position belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon near the so-called security belt which is occupied by Zionist occupation forces in southern Lebanon. The position sustained direct hits and several agents were either killed or wounded.

The heroes of the joint forces also fired rockets at two positions belonging to the agent militias in the central sector of southern Lebanon. The two positions were destroyed and all of the enemy soldiers inside them were either killed or wounded.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted these operations, but did not mention the losses suffered by its agents.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Final Session of Sixth GCC Summit Reported

Sultan Qabus Speaks

GF061155 Muscat Television Service
in Arabic 0940 GMT 6 Nov 85

["Text" of speech by Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman at the final session of the sixth GCC summit conference on 6 November at Al-Bustan Palace Hotel in Muscat — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Your Majesties and Highnesses:

As we conclude the sixth session of the GCC, we would like to express our profound appreciation for this propitious opportunity that brought us together in Oman in the framework of the GCC. We also express our profound appreciation for the brotherly atmosphere that dominates our meetings and reaffirms our keenness to work in the direction of solidifying cooperation among our states and consolidating rapprochement among their peoples to guarantee their security and stability and help attain their aspirations, which are represented in progress and flourishing development. While we thank the Almighty who enabled us to attain success in this meeting, we would like to convey thanks and gratitude to you for all the sincere efforts you exerted which enabled our council to attain positive resolutions and results. These results will have a positive effect and tangible result in accomplishing the noble goals of our brotherly procession. Your Majesties and Highnesses, the important consultations which we held with regard to military and security cooperation among our countries, in addition to the confrontation of terrorism, have participated in making further progress. Such progress will have a positive impact in preserving security and stability in our region. God willing.

Our sessions, which took place during this summit, have provided a new step that mirrors our firm desire to develop our common experience in a way commensurate with every stage and in a way that serves the vital interests of our countries and peoples and enhances solidarity among them in confrontation of the challenges.

What has been achieved in the framework of our council — through the Almighty's guidance and the massing of our fraternal efforts in all the meetings we held — affirms that if we continue our processing with the same sincere momentum it will have a shining future, God willing.

Today, as we conclude the sixth GCC session with absolute satisfaction for the positive step adopted during these meetings, we look forward to our next meeting in the UAE, where we will be the guests of Brother His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan and his dear people. We hope that through our continuous meetings, we attain, God willing, all success for the best and progress of our peoples.

Your Majesties and Highnesses, we greet you and express to you once again our sincere gratitude and appreciation for these brotherly and propitious meetings. We also express bountiful thanks and appreciation to their highnesses and excellencies the members of the delegations, the secretary general and his aides, in addition to all those who work in the general secretariat who participated greatly in making our duties successful. We convey the loftiest expressions of gratitude and extolment to God, the almighty. We ask him, the Almighty, to bestow our efforts with His care and guidance. God will never cause dissipation of those who successfully fulfill their duties. God's peace and blessing be upon thee.

UAE President's Address

GF061300 Muscat Television Service
in Arabic 0955 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Speech by UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan during the final session of the Sixth Session of GCC Supreme Council at Al-Bustan Palace Hotel in Muscat on 6 November — live]

[Text] My brother Your Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id; my brothers Your Majesties and Highnesses: In the name of all of you, I thank His Majesty Sultan Qabus for the generosity, respect, honor, and good hospitality that have been accorded to us. I also thank the Omani people for the generosity, joy, and jubilation with which they received us. We thank his majesty the sultan for his debate on the affairs which we reached resolutions on. He was the first to adopt these resolutions on such problems and their aspects. I also thank him for the wisdom he demonstrated in tackling all the issues which concern the GCC in particular, and the Arab countries in general.

Your Majesty, thank you for the welcome from you and your honorable people of Oman. Excellencies, I deeply congratulate the Omani people on your wise leadership and your care for the Omani people who are known for their goodness and high morals.

Your majesty, we are looking forward to your coming to us in the UAE next year. Your brothers and your sons there will be pleased to see you. Most of them know only good of you. In conclusion, peace, God's mercy and blessings be upon you. [applause]

Leaders Comment on Results of Summit, Depart

Saudi King's Statement

GF061534 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz made a statement following the conclusion of the Sixth Session of the GCC Supreme Council. Following is the text of the statement:

I am greatly pleased and happy to have met with my brothers their majesties and highnesses the leaders of the GCC Arab Gulf countries during the Sixth Session of the Supreme Council which was held in fraternal Oman. While departing my second country, Oman, I would like to express my deep appreciation and thanks to the dear brothers in Oman — the Sultan, government, and people — for their good nature and hospitality and for their great efforts and energies which helped to ensure the success of the conference and to achieve the results expected from it and the hopes pinned on it.

As is the custom with the meetings of the Supreme Council, the goal was to find a general outlook and to achieve the dear aspirations of the Gulf people, represented through cooperation in various vital fields, and to establish an intrinsic strength which takes its roots from a glorious history and is based on a present in which they look for a bright future supported by hopes and strong determination.

The meetings of the Supreme Council in its sixth conference are considered one of the continuing stages, with God's help, in the march of the GCC, which aim at holding consultations and coordination in order to reach further cohesion and integration to preserve continued security, stability, and economic and social development in this dear region of our great homeland.

It should be noted that since the GCC was established, one of its priorities has been to realize economic integration among its countries, as economy is a great pillar for serving the ambitions of the Gulf people in implementing economic and social development plans in the near and distant future. To achieve this goal, the GCC has made marvelous and important steps in the fields of customs, property ownership, the movement of capital and persons, the encouragement of national products, and other means which lead to cooperation among the GCC countries. During this session, the GCC council reviewed issues which concern the security of the region's present and future amid the current international situation and circumstances, out of a responsibility for preserving the security of our people and region, and protecting their security and stability.

As we laud the achievements of the GCC since its establishment, we know that we are still at the beginning of the road and that the realization of our unlimited aspirations and ambitions requires more time and greater efforts. This will be easy, with God's help, as long as we realize this responsibility and undertake its execution with honesty and loyalty.

On this good occasion I affirm that the GCC has been and will always be, with God's permission, a firm pillar and a tool of goodness that works to embody the cooperation and fraternity between the Arab and Islamic peoples and endeavors to establish agreement in place of division and dispute due to the conviction that love and agreement are the basis of power and flourishment, and that division and dispute are the basis of the problems of nations and their weakening. For this reason, the war between Iraq and Iran and the negative atmosphere prevailing in Arab relations on some occasions are not in the interest of anyone, except our joint enemy who profits from these differences to continue its hostile trend against our Arab and Islamic nation in Palestine and in other places. The council's efforts aimed at eliminating the differences and uniting ranks stems from its belief in the inevitability of the joint fate. I ask God to grant us our wishes and ambitions for the good of our nations and to extend to us his strength so that we all will continue along the course of goodness and growth.

Qatari Amir Remarks

GF061720 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, made a statement prior to his departure from Muscat in which he said: I would like to express my complete satisfaction with the results of the Sixth Session of the GCC Supreme Council and the spirit of true fraternity and serious feeling of responsibility which prevailed throughout our meetings and discussions toward all the issues which we discussed. I am confident that our firm solidarity and joint efforts will always be a strong support for us in implementing our resolutions. In every meeting these resolutions usher in a new phase which link it with previous phases on the path of our joint Gulf work in order to achieve further cooperation and closer ties among our peoples, who look forward to achieving their integration as the ideal method to obtain the national and pan-Arab hopes to which they aspire.

It pleases me to extol the great effort made by my brother, His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, in organizing our meetings, and the wisdom and ability with which he moderated our discussions. This has had the greatest effect on ensuring the success of the Sixth Session of the GCC Supreme Council.

I would like to express my thanks for the great welcome and generosity which we have found in this fraternal country during our stay.

I pray to God Almighty to guide us all in upholding the dignity of our religion and elevating our homeland and our nation. He is the best Lord and greatest support.

GCC, Omani Officials' Views

GF061826 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1740 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, 6 Nov (WAKH) — GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah has announced that contacts will be made between the GCC countries and both Iraq and Iran in order to create an appropriate climate to end the Iraq-Iran war. This came during a press conference which Bisharah held in Muscat today together with [Omani Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz] Al-Rawwas.

Bisharah said that the GCC Supreme Council has reached the conclusion that the GCC countries are the ones which are concerned with the situation in the Gulf and bear a great responsibility to ensure security and stability in the region and that they must inevitably face their responsibilities in a positive, active, and appropriate manner in order to find a solution to end the Iraq-Iran war.

Bisharah said that during its sixth session the GCC Supreme Council approved six strategies, four of which are in the economic sphere, one on the aims of a future strategy, and another connected with military strategy.

He remarked that with regard to the political aspect which has been discussed by the GCC Supreme Council, this political aspect is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the situation in the Gulf and the second with the Arab situation.

Bisharah said that the Supreme Council proceeded in its discussion of the political situation from the resolutions which it adopted during the Kuwait and Doha summits.

He said that the GCC Supreme Council has decided to continue the policy which it planned during the Doha and Kuwait summits and has decided to step up its contacts with the countries concerned with ending the Iraq-Iran war, particularly the two warring countries.

He added that the Supreme Council, while appreciating its countries' vanguard role in the task of finding a solution to the Iraq-Iran war, also realizes the responsibility of the international community and is continuing its current contacts, particularly at the United Nations and the UN Security Council.

Regarding the current Arab situation, the GCC secretary general said that all Arab issues concerning the GCC are discussed within the framework of the Arab League, explaining that the GCC has no separate policy apart from the Arab League. He stated that their majesties and highnesses decided to activate and intensify Arab contacts and to approve the current work of the Arab reconciliation committee for ending Arab disputes.

Bisharah added that their majesties and highnesses affirmed their unanimous confrontation of terrorism and factors undermining security. They also ratified their military strategy. He said that their majesties and highnesses the GCC leaders discussed ways to implement the joint economic agreement, giving priority to economic cooperation. The GCC leaders also requested the concerned parties adopt a timetable to implement the laws and the articles of the economic agreement and to activiate and enhance voluntary cooperation among the GCC countries in the field of exchange of goods.

Al-Rawwas said that their majesties and highnesses the GCC leaders agreed on a working plan to combat terrorism in all the GCC states, as it is aimed against innocent citizens, all Islamic laws and international norms. He stressed that terrorism is a hateful and unwanted act. He said their majesties and highnesses discussed this matter through a civilized approach and based on collective responsibility.

He said that the defense strategy and its perspectives is determined according to the GCC's natural and human capabilities and the intrinsic defense demands of each state to defend the accomplishments of the GCC and to achieve the security and stability of the region to confront any foreign aggression. Bisharah stated that the defense strategy is a framework which includes military cooperation among the six states and has its own timetable for implementation. He refrained from providing details of the military strategy due to the nature of the issue and its state of secrecy. He described the GCC military strategy as one of the best strategies adopted by advanced countries.

Regarding GCC relations with Iraq, Al-Rawwas said that these are relations based on being neighbors, and on religion and historical mutual interests, adding that contacts will be conducted shortly between the GCC and the two countries — Iran and Iraq — in efforts to end their war.

Al-Rawwas also affirmed that the Gulf outburst [intilaqah] is an indivisible component. [sentence as received] He said that the timed programming for implementing the unified economic agreement was passed by the GCC leaders to the competent authorities so that the requirements of the current stage can be put into consideration.

Bisharah pointed out that any thing new in the economic aspect at the Muscat summit will represent a new path. He said that their approach is different from the previous approach, because the approach in the past was not based on timed programming and framework and did not consider the deep issues. He said the new style adopted by the Muscat summit conforms with the volume of the economic issues discussed.

Bisharah also affirmed that the Muscat summit has reached trends that confirm the collective role of the GCC to contain tension and to reach a peaceful end to the Iraq-Iran war.

Regarding the Lebanese issue, Bisharah said that this issue comes within the framework of the contacts made by the GCC countries for at least reaching a truce, should efforts to bring about a solution to this issue fail. He said that this issue was discussed by the GCC leaders during their discussion of the current Arab situation. He expressed hopes that the contacts which will be made shortly on the Lebanese issue will reach the desired results.

Regarding the tension in the Gulf region, GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah pointed out that the region will face many surprises if the Iraq-Iran war is not terminated. He expressed belief that attacks on commercial ships in Gulf waters and on economic targets are the result of the continuation of this war.

He affirmed the need to end the Iraq-Iran war and called on international society to bear its responsibilities toward this war and to endeavor for its end and to realize that the GCC states cannot end the war until the whole world stands with us.

Al-Rawwas denied the existence of any differences among GCC states with regard to cooperation in fundamental issues.

Mr Bisharah said: "We in the region cannot but coexist with everyone, and the balance of power in the region cannot be changed by force but only through the will of its children," stressing the need to make the Gulf safe and stable, as it was before, on the basis of dialogue.

Al-Rawwas added that there is a very big difference between the security strategy and the defense strategy. The security strategy deals with the firmness of the internal front of the GCC states, while the defense strategy deals with resisting external threats to these states.

Regarding military industrialization among the GCC countries, Bisharah said: This issue was discussed by the leaders during their conference and they adopted appropriate decisions on it.

With regard to cooperation between the GCC and the European Community, Bisharah said: The first round of talks between the GCC and the European Community will begin in Paris on 6 December in order to organize trade relations.

Al-Rawwas said Israel's blatant aggressions in the occupied territories and acts of piracy are rejected and strongly condemned by the GCC countries. He said the GCC countries are making efforts to convince the world community that these acts are a crime against humanity in the current century. He called for achieving the minimum level of Arab solidarity in order to face these aggressions. In this regard, he noted the efforts by the Arab reconciliation committee to eliminate differences among Arab countries and hold meetings between them.

Praise From Bahrain Amir

GF070819 Muscat Voice of Cooperation Council in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of fraternal Bahrain, has affirmed that the Muscat summit has succeeded in consolidating the march of cooperation among the GCC countries.

In an interview with the chief editor of the newspaper *AL-WATAN*, he said: Our previous expectations for the success of the sixth GCC Supreme Council conference on the hospitable land of Oman have been confirmed after the conclusion of this summit. He added: Oman, represented by my brother, His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, has had an active and constructive role during the summit's sessions in order to adopt resolutions and recommendations which will serve the march of joint GCC work among our countries.

Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah described the great welcome and hospitality with which he has been received by his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id as something familiar to the Omani people. He said: This indicates the intrinsic worth of His Majesty Sultan Qabus and the generosity of the Omani people.

His highness the amir of fraternal Bahrain said that because of the meetings they held, he is carrying good memories and impressions of his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus.

In conclusion, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah called for the continuation of these meetings and consultations in order to face the challenges of the future which confront our countries in the GCC and the Arab countries in a way that serves our mutual aims and fateful unity.

BAHRAIN

Amir Returns From GCC Summit in Muscat

GF061714 Manama WAKH in English 1640 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Manama, 6 Nov (WAKH) — HH the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah returned home from Muscat today after taking part in the Sixth AGCC Summit concluded in Muscat today.

HH the amir was greeted by Bahraini crown prince and Acting Prime Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah and other high ranking officials.

KUWAIT

Amir Returns from Sixth GCC Summit Session

LD061934 Kuwait KUNA in English 1428 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 6 (KUNA) — HH the amir returned home at 1645 hours Wednesday from Muscat where he attended the sixth summit of leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

HH was received at the airport by HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'ad al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, speaker of the National Assembly Ahmad 'abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'dun, shaykhs, ministers, and senior state officials.

HH was accompanied by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, Finance and Economy Minister Jasim al-Kharafi, undersecretary of the Amiri Diwan and director of hh's office, in addition to a number of senior Amiri Diwan and Foreign Ministry officials and board chairman of KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY and chief editors of the newspapers and the information delegation.

QATAR

Pakistani President Arrives for 2-Day Visit

GF061330 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Doha, 6 Nov (WAKH) — Pakistani President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Doha today on a 2-day official visit to Qatar. He was received by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, deputy amir of Qatar and heir apparent, and senior civilian and military officials.

In a statement upon arrival, the Pakistani president lauded the close ties which link Pakistan and Qatar. He expressed hope that these ties would develop and further prosper. He said he is looking forward to meeting with His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, tomorrow, Thursday [7 November], and the fruitful and positive results which his current visit to Qatar will have.

On GCC, Possible Israeli Raid

GF070629 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0542 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Doha, 6 Nov (WAKH) — Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has lauded the march of the GCC. He described it as an example of cooperation and coordination to be followed by countries joined by similar circumstances.

In a press conference he held in Doha tonight [6 November], the Pakistani president expressed hope that a solution will be found for the Iraq-Iran war. He said that the Islamic Good Offices Committee, formed by the ICO, during its latest meeting in Jeddah, asked Gambian President Dawda Jawara, chairman of the committee, to continue efforts to find the means capable of ending the war and bringing the two countries to the negotiations table.

The Pakistani president denounced the Israeli raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis. He described it as official terrorism and said that it has had a negative effect on peace efforts in the Middle East.

He criticized U.S. support and justification for this raid. He also criticized the interception by U.S. planes of the Egyptian civilian plane and forcing it to land in Italy. He said that he shares Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's feelings and anger regarding this incident.

On the possibility of Israel carrying out a raid on Pakistani nuclear installations, as it did in Iraq, and on lines similar to those of its recent raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis, the Pakistani president said that his country has adopted precautionary measures to avert that. However, he did not reveal the nature of these measures.

Amir Returns to Doha From Sixth GCC Summit

GF062008 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1840 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Doha, 6 Nov (WAKH) — His Highness Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani returned to Doha from Muscat tonight after participating in the Sixth GCC Summit Conference which concluded its work earlier today.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Returns to Riyadh from GCC Summit

GF061712 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1545 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 6 Nov (SPA) His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz arrived in Riyadh at 1730 tonight from the Sultanate of Oman after participating in the meetings of the Sixth Session of the GCC Supreme Council which concluded its work earlier today.

Pakistani President Leaves Saudi Arabia for Doha

GF061004 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0915 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Medina, 6 Nov (SPA) — His Excellency Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Medina today for Doha after concluding a visit to the Kingdom, during which he performed small pilgrimage and visited the Prophet's mosque.

Likely Results of U.S.-USSR Summit Viewed

LD070622 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Commentary by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] With the approaching summit meeting between the American leader, Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Gorbachev, in Geneva in the middle of November, political observers and the experts on American-Soviet affairs continue to analyze the expected results of this meeting. The various views seem to agree that the expected results of the meeting between the American and Soviet leaders will not be great enough to end the state of tension and the increasing confidence crisis between Washington and Moscow. This does not diminish the importance of the meeting which occurs in today's world amid international circumstances and political variables. These arise because of the increase in the conflicts of interest between the East and the West, and because of the attempts by each side to exert as much pressure as possible on the other to force acceptance of a fait accompli.

Despite attempts by each side in the expected summit talks to carry to the bargaining table as many of the pressure factors as possible in order to achieve more gains than the other side, observers rule out the possibility that either of the two sides will gain at the expense of the other side because each side holds pressure cards.

However, the U.S. President has scored some points in his favor through his press interview in the White House with several senior Soviet journalists. It was the first such interview in 25 years. The U.S. President in his direct talk to the Soviet people concentrated on his country's wish to reach an agreement with the Soviet Government on the totality of the disputed issues, especially in the field of restricting nuclear weapons and their mutual deployment by the two superpowers. This was considered a point in favor for the U.S. President, because it was the first time for many years that an American president spoke directly to the Soviet people.

But this does not mean building more Soviet confidence in the American intentions because the psychological structure of the Soviet people, which is mainly based on concealment of many of the facts of the outside world, might prevent reaching a greater understanding of the reality of the American policies. In spite of all this, we cannot overestimate the importance of the expected American-Soviet summit meeting and its reflections on a number of international issues.

UAE

President Returns From GCC Summit in Oman

GF061830 Manama WAKH in English 1650 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 6 Nov (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan returned home today from Muscat after participating in the Sixth AGCC Summit which concluded its final session today.

President Greets Gromyko on USSR Anniversary

GF062014 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic
1722 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 6 Nov (WAM) — His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has sent a cable of congratulations to Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the occasion of the anniversary of the October revolution.

Reportage on Arab Monetary Fund Court Case

Bail Request Denied

GF271158 Doha QNA in Arabic 1110 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Oct (QNA) — At the end of its session today, the Abu Dhabi Criminal Court decided to adjourn the Arab Monetary Fund embezzlement case until 17 November, and to announce the names of the four accused, who were absent from court for the second time, by publishing their names in the Abu Dhabi press at the request of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

The court has rejected a request to free the two accused who are in Abu Dhabi on bail and ordered that they should continue to be held in custody.

Dr Jawad Hashim, the former chairman of the Arab Monetary Fund, and three of his senior aides, have refused to appear in court, although they were notified and summoned in July.

Defense Seeks Visas

GF291424 Doha QNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Oct (QNA) — The Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today reports that the Abu Dhabi Criminal Court yesterday received a request from Dr Jawad Hashim, former chairman of the Arab Monetary Fund, through his lawyer in Abu Dhabi, for an entry visa to the UAE to appear before the court on 17 November. He and others face charges of embezzling $70,815,000 from the fund.

The request included Dr Jawad Hashim's residence address in London to enable the court to summon him. Dr Jawad's defense attorney, Mahmud al-Shirbini, said that he expects his client to come to the UAE after being granted an entry visa to appear before the court, as the legal guarantees to hear the defense on the charges against him are available.

The lawyer said that he had submitted another request for entry visas to the UAE for Mr Ahmad al-Khawajah, the doyen of Egyptian lawyers, and Dr Ahmad Fathi Surur, Cairo University vice principal, so that they may take part in the defense of Jawad Hashim at the next court hearing.

PDRY

Cable Sent to USSR on Revolution Anniversary

GF070718 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0330 GMT 7 Nov 85

["Text" of cable from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Preisidum, on the 68th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution — date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, it pleases me, in my name and on behalf of the YSP Central Committee, the Political Bureau, and the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the PDRY, to extend to you personally, and through you to all Soviet communists, the Soviet people, and all strugglers for liberty, democracy, social progress, and peace in the world, heartfelt and comradely congratulations on this anniversary, which is dear to the hearts of all peace-loving forces.

The Great October Socialist Revolution ushered in a new era in the life of all humanity — an era of an international and historic transfer from capitalism to socialism. It created the factors of a powerful revolutionary upsurge for the revolutions of national liberation in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Thanks to the October revolution, the map of the world has been changed. Independent, nationalist regimes were born which today play an effective role in the progress of the struggle against international imperialism.

The YSP Third Congress has highly valued the level of development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries, which are based on the friendship and cooperation treaty, the sixth anniversary of which we celebrated a few days ago. Experience has proved that this treaty fulfills the vital and deep interests of our friendly peoples, who are joined by the ties of mutual struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaryism, and for the sake of peace, democracy, social progress, and socialism.

The vital projects set up in all spheres in our country with the help of the USSR constitute strong support for our national economy, the consolidation of our progressive regime, and the bolstering of our defense capability. These projects today stand as a prominent landmark of the friendship between our parties and peoples.

Our party and people highly value the active peaceful policy of the USSR, which is aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war which reactionary imperialist circles are attempting to kindle and drive humanity to certain ruin.

Our party and people also highly value the constant and supportive stand of the USSR in upholding the just struggle of our Arab peoples against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaryism, particularly the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people and their right to self-determination, and to establish an independent state on their land.

We view with appreciation and pride the great successes which the friendly Soviet people have achieved in the course of the comprehensive elevation of economic and social development process of the Soviet republics. In this context, we are following with great interest the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress which will delineate future horizons for completing the building up of socialism and the movement to the higher stage which follows it.

Dear comrades, we wish you perfect health and happiness, and full progress and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

YSP Elects Central Committee Members, Candidates

GF050637 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpt] During the final session of the YSP congress, the following members were elected as YSP Central Committee members:

'Ali Nasir Muhammad; 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar; Haydar abu Bakr al-'Attas; Abu Bakr 'Abd al-Razzaq ba Dhib; Salih Munassar al-Sayayli; 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir; Salih Muslih Qasim; Anis Hasan Yahya; 'Ali 'Abd al-Razzaq ba Dhib; Salim Salih Muhammad; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali; 'Ali Sha'i' Hadi; 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il; 'Ali Salim al-Bayd; Ahmad Musa'id Husayn; 'Abdallah al-Khamiri; 'Ali as'ad Muthanna; Hadi Ahmad Nasir; Salim Jubran; Sa'id 'Askari 'Abdallah; Ahmad Salim 'Ubayd; Salih Hasan Muhammad; Rashid Muhammad Thabit; Dr Salim 'Umar Bukayr; Mahmud Ahmad al-Najashi; Mahdi 'Abdallah Sa'id; Sultan al-Dush; Sa'id Salih; Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah; Ahmad 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Ilah; Mahmud Sa'id Madhi; Nasr Nasir 'Ali; Dr 'Abdallah Bukayr; Muhammad 'Ali Ahmad; Salih abu Bakr ibn Husaynun; 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Aziz; Hasan Ahmad al-Sallami; Ahmad Haydarah Sa'id; 'Abd al-Hamid Ahmad Sa'id; Zaki Barakat; Sulayman Nasir Muhammad; Riyad al-'Akbari; Fathiyah Muhammad 'Abdallah; Qasim 'Abdallah al-Zumahi; 'Abdallah Salih Fadl; Dr Mutlaq 'Abdallah Hasan; 'Abdallah Muthanna Husayn; Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man; Muhammad Nasir Jabir; Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani; Rajih Salih Naji; Haydarah 'Umar Salih; Sa'id 'Abdallah ba Dhurayf; 'Abd al-Qadir ba Jammal; 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim; Taha 'Ali Salih; Muhammad Sulayman Nasir; Muhammad 'Ali ba Shammakh; Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin; Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh; 'Abduh 'Ali 'Abd al-Rahman; 'Ali Salih 'Ubad Muqbil; 'Abdallah Salih al-Barr; Muhammad Haydarah Masdud; 'Abdallah Nasir Rashid; 'Awad Salih 'Ubayd; Qa'id Muhammad 'Ali; Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Arashi; 'Abdallah 'Ali 'Ulaywah; Salih 'Ubayd; Naji 'Uthman; Muhammad Salim ba Dinar; Sa'd Salim bu 'Aynayn; Muhammad Salim al-Tuwayj; Faruq 'Ali Ahmad; Sayf Sa'il; and Sa'id Salim al-Khaybah.

The following were elected candidate members of the YSP Central Committee:

Hasan Salih Ba'um; Muhammad Muftah 'Abd al-Rabb; Mutahhar Mus'id Muslih; 'Alawi Husayn Farhan; Thabit 'Abduh Husayn; 'Ali Mansur Rashid; Muhammad 'Ali ba Musallam; Sayf Munassar; Ahmad 'Awad al-Mahruq; Muhammad Sa'id 'Abd al-Karim; 'Abdallah Ahmad Mahnaf; Muthanna Salim 'Askar; Muhammad Thabit Sufyan; Ahmad Husayn Musa; Ahmad 'Abdallah Muhammad; Haytham Qasim; 'Ali Sa'id 'Ubayd; 'Umar 'Ali al-'Attas; Muhammad Haytham; 'Abd Rabbuh Mansur; 'Abd al-Karim Shamsan; 'Abd al-Razzaq Sha'if; Qasim 'Abd al-Rabb; 'Abd al-Wakil al-Sururi; Muhammad 'Abd al-Qawi; Khalid ba Ras; Mahmud Sab'ah; Muhammad Ahmad Salman; 'Abd al-Malik Muhammad 'Ali; Sa'id 'Ali Rawah; Muhammad 'Abd al-Jalil al-Sarari; and 'Abd al-Karim Nasir.

YAR

President Greets USSR Leadership on Anniversary

GF061326 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has sent a congratulatory cable to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the 68th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

Further Reportage on Visit by 'Arafat

Views PLO Status, Amman Accord

NC062149 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has emphasized that no one can exclude the PLO from the anticipated Arab summit. He stated that the PLO is a full member of the Arab League, the ICO, and the Conference of Nonaligned States. It also has observer status at the United Nations and at the OAU. On the future of Jordanian-Palestinian action following recent developments, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said that the Palestinian leadership has explained that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was an event of strategic proportions between the two parties. It was reached in light of the 1983 PNC decision to establish special ties with Jordan on the foundations of a future confederal relationship.

Meets 'Abd al-Majid, Al-Baz

NC062118 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Dr 'Usmah al-Baz, director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, held a meeting this evening with the Palestinian delegation currently on a visit to Cairo. The meeting was convened to complete discussions on all aspects of the Palestinian issue.

Resumes Talks With Mubarak

NC071118 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1052 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat resumed their talks at Al-Qubbah Palace at noon today. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for foreign affairs, are attending for Egypt. Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), member of the Fatah Central Committee, is attending for the Palestinians. During this meeting, the participants will continue discussing current efforts to promote the peace process in the area and to resolve the Palestinian issue.

'Arafat and his delegation arrived at Al-Qubbah Republican Palace at 1200. They were received by Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Dr Usamah Al-Baz, and Dr Mamduh al-Biltaji, Public Information Authority director.

Attends Air Force Celebration

NC061208 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1055 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Bilbays, 6 Nov (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak watched the air display held at the Bilbays Air Base at noon today as part of the Armed Forces' celebration of the 53d anniversary of the Air Force, and of training day.

President Mubarak arrived at the air base at 1200. The Air Force band played the national anthem and then President Mubarak embraced PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who attended the celebration. The president also shook hands with well-wishers.

The celebration then began with a recitation from the Holy Koran. The air display was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi, Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hamid, deputy prime ministers, and ministers. It was also attended by Zorko Canadi, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; ambassadors accredited to Egypt; military attaches in Cairo; high-ranking army officers; and the PLO delegation accompanying Yasir 'Arafat.

The president was received on his arrival at the air base by Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; Lieutenant General Ibrahim 'Abd al-Ghafur al-'Urabi, chief of staff of the Armed Forces; and Lieutenant General Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid, commander of the Air Force.

PLO Official Statement To Renounce 'Terrorism'

JN071254 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Huda Tawfiq report from Cairo]

[Text] The PLO will announce from Cairo today that it rejects all forms of terrorism against civilians whether inside or outside the occupied territory. An official statement to this effect will be issued by the Palestinian delegation currently in Cairo under the chairmanship of Yasir 'Arafat. This was stated to our radio by PLO spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman, who added that the PLO will in this official statement define its stand against terrorism aimed at civilians inside and outside the occupied territory. However, the PLO emphasizes the continuation of resistance against the Israeli military occupation.

'Abd al-Rahman said that rejecting terrorism is the PLO's firm policy, but it will now reaffirm this policy in the face of the accusations levelled against it — accusations claiming that it is perpetrating acts against civilians.

'Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and the entire Palestinian delegation met with the Egyptian delegation last night. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and Dr Usamah al-Baz attended the meeting during which talks revolved around the subject of terrorism and the PLO's attitude toward it, and the subject of political move toward a peaceful solution. Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman told our radio that the Palestinian side had expressed its readiness to participate in peace negotiations within the framework of an international conference on the basis of securing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, repatriation, and establishment of their state. In return, the PLO is ready to study in detail the conditions submitted by the other sides on holding this conference. It is known that the U.S. conditions call for the PLO's recognition of the UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

This Palestinian trend counters the decision of both the United States and Israel to rule the PLO out of the peace process under the pretext that terrorism can have no place at the negotiating table. This stand also comes in full harmony with the Egyptian stand which was emphasized by Dr Usamah al-Baz when he told our radio that Egypt advises the PLO that terrorism against civilians does not benefit the cause of the Palestinian people, who are entitled to resist occupation in the interior.

It is noteworthy that 'Arafat's visit and talks with President Mubarak have achieved their aims because the PLO emphasized or will emphasize its rejection of terrorism and its adherence to the Jordanian-Palestinianagreement. PLO spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman told us that there is now one Palestinian-Egyptian team working for one goal and on a joint ground and that there is absolutely no discrepancy between the two sides on thestrategic or tactical level.

'Arafat's visit to Egypt continues and he is now meeting with President Husni Mubarak. Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] is attending the meeting. 'Arafat will also meet with the NDP and the popular and workers leaderships. His visit will continue until tomorrow evening when Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid will host a dinner for him.

Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid on Stands Against Libya

NC062140 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2058 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) — An official source has emphasized that the principles to which Egypt adheres make it incumbent for it not to collude with anyone against a third party.

In this regard, the source referred to the statement which Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, made today following a political meeting organized by the NDP Secretariat General in Cairo. 'Abd al-Majid emphasized that Egypt does not welcome any stand against Libya, despite the hostile attitude taken by the Libyan regime against Egypt, because it is the Libyan people who pay the price.

Referring to reports published by a U.S. newspaper about a U.S. plan to destabilize Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's regime and the connection certain Arab quarters have with this plan, the official source affirmed that in line with its principles Egypt does not collude with anyone. It rejects all such methods in its relations with other states.

Concluding his statement to MENA tonight, the official source said: Egypt continuously stresses its desire not to interfere in the domestic affairs of other states regardless of differences in views. It always resorts to frankness and clarity.

Mubarak Cables Gorbachev, Gromyko on Anniversary

NC061200 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has sent a cable of congratulations to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the occasion of the October Socialist Revolution anniversary. The cable says:

I am pleased to sincerely congratulate you on your celebration of the October Socialist Revolution anniversary. I wish you and the friendly Soviet people the best health and happiness. We are confident that the good relations between our two countries will be utilized for their common benefit and to serve the issues of international security and peace. This must be coordinated among all forces and states that believe in the people's right to self-determination and independence. This must also be within the framework of a policy of mutual cooperation and understanding, with the aim of creating a world society dominated by the values of right, justice, and peace.

While sending you my sincerest greetings, I wish the Soviet people constant progress and prosperity. Please accept my best regards and esteem.

President Mubarak has also sent a similar cable to Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The cable reads: As you celebrate the October Revolution anniversary, I am pleased to send Your Excellency, the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet people my sincerest congratulations on this occasion.

I send you best wishes for good health and happiness, and constant progress and prosperity for friendly Soviet people. I also hope that the relations of cooperation and friendship between our people will develop and progress for their common benefit and to serve the issues of international security and peace. Please accept my best regards and esteem.

Ghali, Soviet Ambassador Discuss Mideast

NC061203 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met today with Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Aleksandr Belonogov. Various Middle East developments and their effect on the peace process in the region were discussed during the meeting.

'Abd al-Majid, U.S. Commerce Official Meet

NC061552 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text]Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA)— Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, met today with Clarence Brown, U.S. deputy secretary of commerce, who is currently visiting Cairo. U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Nicholas Veliotes was also present at the session. Ways to boost and strengthen bilateral relations, with special emphasis on economics and trade, were reviewed at the meeting.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid also received a visiting delegation of lieutenant governors from the United States. The discussions during the session dealt with economic and trade relations between the United States and Egypt. The members of the delegation pointed to the attention their states are paying to efforts to increase U.S. investment in Egypt.

Al-Baz Meets Tunisian Envoy Habib Chatti
NC061212 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1157 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, conferred today with Tunisian envoy Habib Chatti, who is currently visiting Cairo.

Following the meeting, Al-Baz said that relations between Egypt and Tunisia are brotherly and profound. They are also based on long and historic good feelings and on cohesion and cooperation between the two countries in all spheres.

Rushdi Meets Sudanese Interior Minister
NC061957 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) — Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi held talks in his office today with Police General 'Abbas Madani, the Sudanese minister of interior, who is currently visiting Egypt.

The talks were also attended by Sudanese Ambassador to Egypt Amin 'Abd al-Latif and leading officials from the Interior Ministries in both countries. The discussion dealt with the role security plays in the promotion of the integration process and the progress achieved by the Egyptian-Sudanese security integration committees to date.

The two sides agreed to carry out a comprehensive revision of all matters on which the committees had not reached any decisions. They also agreed to form a specialized committee, composed of competent personnel from the Interior Ministries in each country, to examine these matters and to submit the results to both ministers.

It was agreed that the security integration committees would hold regular meetings in order to study issues and subjects which might emerge within their purview in the future. The integration unit within each ministry will be the link between these committees and the competent organs, preparing the subjects to be studied and submitted to the joint integration committee at its regular meetings.

Algerian Presidential Envoy Departs Cairo
NC061253 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1228 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) — Algerian envoy Abdel Qader Belqassem left Cairo for home this afternoon at the end of a 3-day visit to Egypt. The Algerian envoy met with President Husni Mubarak and conveyed an oral message to him from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

Yugoslav Chief of General Staff Leaves Cairo
NC061651 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1535 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) — Zorko Canadi, chief of the Yugoslav People's Army General Staff, left Cairo for Yugoslavia this afternoon after a 5-day visit to Egypt, which included an audience with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. 'Umar Hammad, commander of the Central Military Zone, was on hand to see off the Yugoslav chief of the General Staff.

'Abd al-Majid Discusses Tabah, Plane Interception
NC061502 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, has asserted that Egypt's foreign policy is clear and based on principles and stands compatible with Egypt's higher interests. These principles are founded on peace, justice, stability, and development. All this is done in the democratic atmosphere of which Egypt is proud, and which allows for a multiplicity of opinions within a framework of law and legitimacy.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid asserted that Tabah is 100 percent Egyptian territory, and pointed out that the Foreign Ministry is in possession of documents that will confirm that it is, should the issue be taken to arbitration in accordance with Egypt's request.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that a committee has been formed within the Foreign Ministry comprising specilaists in history, geography, surveying, military affairs, and law. This committee is entrusted with preparing and following up on the Tabah issue.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid made these remarks at a meeting held today with NDP leaders in Cairo. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abd al-Ahad Jamal al-Din, NDP secretary general in Cairo; William Najib Sayfayn, minister of state for emigration and Egyptians abroad; and 'Abd al-'Aziz Mustafa Amin, in charge of the NDP's organization affairs.

In his address to the meeting, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Serious and regrettable incidents took place last month. They reflected on our foreign policy. We were put to a sudden test during which Egyptian integrity and the firm stand with which Egypt faces its problesm were manifested.

The deputy prime minister added: Egypt took a firm and solid stand vis-a-vis the Italian and U.S. Governments in rescuing the Italian cruiser. That stand conveyed the wishes of all Egyptians.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid emphasized that Egypt deals with others on the basis of its principles and its conviction of what is right. We would not condone any defamation of Egypt.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid commended Italy's responsible handling of the Egyptian airliner incident and he hailed the Italian prime minister for his manly stand.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid declared that Egypt's position on the Palestinian issue is clear; it is based on belief in UN principles. He said: Egypt has endured human and material losses for the sake of the cause that no other Arab state has endured.

To a question on Egyptian-Sudanese integration and General Siwar al-Dhahab's visit to Egypt, Dr 'Abd al-Majid asserted that Egyptian and Sudanese interests are paramount and integrated.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that President Mubarak and the Egyptian people have expressed their delight over the visits to Egypt of Gen Siwar al-Dhahab and the Sudanese prime minister.

Responding to a question on the Iraq-Iran war, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: We call on the two sides to end the war. This will serve the interests of both the Iraqi and Iranian people.

Regarding the unity of the Arab ranks and its importance for the next stage, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stated: We are sorry that the Arabs are divided. We are exerting efforts to establish unity and cohesion among the Arab countries. Dr 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that recent signs demonstrate an Arab rapprochement with Egypt. It is Egypt's influence, he added, which is making itself felt on Arab reality.

Replying to the questions of NDP members in Cairo, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Egypt has always received its Arab brothers with open arms and heart. But it will not accept any terms imposed on it by any Arab state. What is now taking place in the region is the result of Egypt's firm stand and status.

Touching on the U.S. role in solving the Middle East and Palestinian issues, the deputy prime minister noted: The United States does have a major role. From the political point of view, there has been progress in the U.S. stand toward the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. This is exemplified by American acceptance of an international conference. There has also been progress in the U.S. stand on reaching a peaceful settlement of the Middle East Issue.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid affirmed: We were not thinking of keeping the Palestinians who hijacked the Italian ship. We sent them to Tunisia at their own request to leave Egypt and to be handed over to the PLO.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid asserted that both the majority and the opposition supported President Mubarak's stand on the latest events. This was manifested in the last meeting which President Mubarak held with the opposition leaders.

Asked about the veracity of reports published by certain Arab newspapers about communications between Egypt and Syria to resolve the Middle East issue, the deputy prime minister replied: There are no Syrian-Egyptian communications to solve the Middle East issue.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said: Egypt regards the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement as essential for activating the issue as far as the United States and Israel are concerned.

Responding to a question on Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement and its impact on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, Dr 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that Egypt is not against rapprochement between Jordan and Syria or between other Arab states, provided it seeks to serve the interests of both countries involved and does not impair the interests of the Palestinian people.

The deputy prime minister asserted that Egypt does not welcome any stand which is against Libya, despite the hostile position taken by the Libyan regime against Egypt. It is the Libyan people who always pay the price.

The foreign minister affirmed that Egyptian relations with Israel do not restrict our condemnation of aggressive operations.

Replying to a question on whether Israel wants peace, Dr 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that there are both extremist forces and peace-seeking forces within Israel. Through the 1973 war, he stated, Egypt has succeeded in altering the equation.

Further Remarks

NC061612 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1405 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) — Dr Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has reiterated that Tabah is Egyptian and will remain so forever. He noted that the Tabah issue was created in 1982. Israel withdrew from Tabah during its evacuation of the Sinai in 1957. Dr 'Abd al-Majid added that Egypt has evidence to back this up. He said that what applied to that area in 1957 should apply now.

In an interview to be published in the Friday edition of *AL-MUSAWWAR*, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that the April 1982 agreement on Tabah calls for problems concerning the demarcation lines to be solved through negotiations. Should this method fail, the disputes are to be referred to arbitration or a process of reconciliation.

The foreign minister expressed Egypt's belief that the decisions of any arbitrators in this case should be binding on both sides. This would solve the problem, unlike reconciliation, which might drag on for ages.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid declared that Egypt believes in a decisive resolution of this problem in order to eliminate part of the major dispute between Egypt and Israel.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid touched on America's involvement in the Tabah issue, and said that Egypt is trying to persuade the United States to play a positive role. He noted that the United States currently attends the negotiations on this issue as an observer, and not as a party which submits proposals. America prefers to let Egypt and Israel negotiate without interference.

On the peace process, Dr 'Abd al-Majid emphasized Egypt's insistence on continuing with this course and achieving peace. He said that the position taken recently by the United States and Israel, which gives the Security Council a role in the peace process, is viewed as a step forward. He added that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' speech at the United Nations contained a number of positive points regarding the peace process. However, this address requires further explanation.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid described Europe's role in the peace process as constructive and positive. He praised the EEC for its recent position on Israel's act of aggression against Tunisia and the PLO. He affirmed that Europe has a central role and not a marginal one, particularly when the Security Council plays its part in the Middle East.

Speaking on the situation in the Arab world, Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed his belief that the rapprochement between Jordan and Syria will benefit both countries, and will not run counter to the firm stand taken on the Palestinian issue. He said that the important thing is for Jordan and the PLO to continue with the 11 February agreement signed in Amman on joint Jordanian-Palestinian action, as this accord is one of its mainstays. After this agreement was reached, President Mubarak called for a dialogue between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid criticized the Arab position on the incident involving the Italian cruise ship, saying: We had hoped that the Arab stand would be stronger and clearer.

On the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet summit, 'Abd al-Majid expressed his belief that that the Middle East would be on the agenda.

Commentary Supports PLO Role in Peace Process

NC061511 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Hasan Fu'ad commentary: "There Can Be No Comment on the Palestinian Decision and There Can Be No Forfeiture of Their Participation in the Peace Process"]

[Text] Coinciding with the arrival of Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat in Cairo, his reception by President Husni Mubarak yesterday, and the first session of talks between the Egyptians and Palestinians, the United Nations began voting on seven bills to condemn Israeli actions in the occupied Arab territory.

It is not concidental that Cairo has opened its arms to the PLO chairman and his accompanying delegation at the same time as the United Nations is seeking justice for the Palestinian people from the Israeli occupation and arbitrary actions. By supporting the Palestinian people, the United Nations is supporting international law. The United Nations reflects the entire world's protest against internationally illegal and unacceptable practices.

Moreover, when Yasir 'Arafat and his accompanying delegation come to Egypt, they represent the essence of the legitimate PLO leadership. This is based on the decision made at the PNC's latest session in Amman last year. The PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people according to Arab summit resolutions and the UN General Assembly, where the PLO representative is an observer. We always side with legitimacy and never refuse to recognize it. We back international legitimacy when it brings justice for the Palestinians against the Israeli occupation authorities' arbitrary practices. We support the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people because we are committed to the resolutions of the 1974 Arab summit, in which we participated. Several Arab countries and regimes later tried to disclaim these resolutions. In addition, we uphold the legitimate PLO leadership regardless of circumstances or complicated events. We extend our utmost support to Palestinian independent deciosionmaking and reject all attempts to dominate it.

When the Egyptians and Palestinians hold talks, they are between brothers who understand their appreciation for each other's stands, their confidence in each other's intentions, and their respect for each other's freedom.

In the past few weeks, several stormy events have sought to harm the PLO and its leadership. Some people have tried to describe the PLO as seeking violence, promoting terror, and opposing peace. Some Arabs, regrettably, have also tried to encroach upon the PLO leadership and hinder its ability to confront hardships and events. Some have sought to destroy everything and bury the Palestinian cause. These Arabs do not want a legitimate PLO leadership. Following the recent ordeals, the Palestinian brothers have realized that Egypt — which has never abandoned the Arab nation, relinquished the Palestinian cause, or hesitated to support any Arab country facing external danger — is using its international weight, resources, and relations to serve the Palestinian people's legitimate goals. They have also realized that Egypt is doing its utmost to make any possible gains for the Palestinian cause.

Since the peace initiative began in 1977, Egypt has always been anxious for the withdrawal from the Sinai to be linked to a similar withdrawal from all occupied Arab territory Egypt also wants the peace process be linked to the establishment of a national homeland for the Palestinians.

Nonetheless, it is our firm belief, as President Mubarak has repeatedly announced, that this issue belongs to the Palestinians and they must choose and decide by themselves. No one can comment on their decision or take away their freedom of movement or participation in an overall and comprehensive peace process.

AL-SHA'B Sees Boycott As Answer to U.S. 'Insult'

PM061018 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic
29 Oct 85 pp 10,11

['Adil Hammudah article: "Kick Out the 'Pleasant' American From Your Midst"]

[Text] It was natural for the Americans to be astounded, to raise their brows, to wonder, to look askance, to stop chewing gum and eating hamburgers because we were upset and outraged and went out on protest demonstrations against their electronic and armed — with F-15 — piracy against an innocent, civilian, helpless Egyptian plane.

It was natural for the Americans to be surprised by this behavior on our part because they never expected it and there was no mention of it in secret and open reports. The intelligence computer, the Pentagon, the Congress, the White House, U.S. AID, the Chase Manhattan Bank, the arms factories, and the chewing gum factories were taken by surprise. And rightly so.

In the political arena we have placed in their hands 99 percent of the cards of the game in our country and in the area around us.

We have preferred the dollar to the pound and preserved mayonnaise to fresh Egyptian vegetables, the Bank of America to the

Bank of Egypt, the Phantom to the MIG, General Motors to the al-Nasr automobile company, and American jeans to the Arab cloak.

In our streets we have smashed national signboards and indulged in demonstrating our eloquence in the English language — JR Boutique, AWACS Travel Agency, Dollar Film for Cinematic Production, and the American Office for Sausages and Hamburgers and even advertising.

In our bedrooms we have let the Americans organize our family planning and determine the distance between our wives and ourselves.

In our universities we are subject to rules of scientific research laid down by the American Embassy's grants and travel section, and a considerable number of our scientists are subject to the rules of "bank letters of credit" rather than to rules of academic studies; they abide by the the regulations of "U.S. transfers" more than they abide by those of the Ministry of Higher Education. [as published]

We have willingly and admiringly handed over to the Americans everything in our public life and private life.

We have handed everything, almost everything.

So why should we be so angry, torture ourselves with anger, and feel that our dignity has been insulted because U.S. aircraft have compelled an Egyptian plane to make a forced landing? Why do we feel only now that the United States has insulted us? Why did we take such a long time to show anger and dismay?

So why do we ask the government to break off its "official" relations with the United States when we have not yet severed our real relationship with it?

The relationship with the United States has become more than just the presence of an ambassador and a hot line between Cairo and Washington. It has become a daily relationship in which we indulge with admiration, and we daily involve it in our lifestyle, in our our eating habits, and in our exercise of family planning.

Liberation from the Americans is not a government decision; it is a personal decision. It is to strike back at them commercially, culturally, and materially.

The era in which we live is that of commercial punishment, punishment by striking at a strategic and vital target. The destruction of such target disturbs a state and brings down the government. This target is called the balance of payments.

Well, some people may ask: Can we adopt such a stand toward the United States when it puts bread on our tables morning and evening?

The confident answer is yes, because what we spend on drugs is double what we take from the United States in the form of grants and civil assistance. We get stoned, we get high, and we sniff drugs at a cost of double what the United States actually gives us. If we reduce our drug consumption by half, if we opened one eye, if we were awake half the time, we would free ourselves from the Americans, lift their choking grip from our throat, push away their feet that trample our dignity, and negate their decisions that rise above our sovereignty.

Some would say: We have gotten addicted to the American lifestyle and so it is difficult to get rid of it. The answer is: Why do we then explode with anger because they attacked one of our planes? Why do we ask others to adopt a stand that we ourselves are unable to adopt?

I personally will begin with myself: I will not smoke American cigarettes, will not eat American food, will not wear American jeans, will not watch American television series, and will not deal with their banks.

I will do so and shall insist on it until the day comes when I feel that doing these things is no longer a national crime and is not prohibited and banned in the market of Egyptian dignity. I realize that this day will not come soon, but I will wait and and will not be dismayed. I feel that my conscience is at ease and that I have done more than just showing anger and emotions and raising my blood pressure.

AL-WAFD Warns of Problems in Relying on U.S. Aid

PM061344 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 24 Oct 85 p 5

[Jamal Badawi article: "The Lesson is Not Yet Over, Reagan"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Administration is trying in vain to heal the wound inflicted on Egyptian dignity. The wound is deep, will continue to bleed, and will not be soothed by soft diplomatic words, pale smiles on cold lips, or tears shed from hypocritical eyes. What the arrogant U.S. militarism committed against Egyptian dignity was by all standards a treacherous stab in the dark. It has reawakened in Egyptians their old sense of glory, greatness, and pride. It has also aroused in them a deep feeling of sadness, pain, and sorrow for the loss; feelings that seize a dignified hungry man when he is harmed by a mean and overfed person.

We are poor and beg our loaf of bread from the United States. So we must be patient, remain silent, and endure because we cannot do without the United States. These are the poisonous whispers being reiterated by the slave traders who want this people to remain subdued and hitched to the superpower that gives to us with the right hand and hits us with the left.

Egypt is now hungry and therefore must suffer the harm inflicted on it by those who once owned nothing and now have everything; it must endure the stabs of its friend Reagan who every morning hands it $5 million.

Egypt that once supplied the armies of the Roman empire with bread, butter, and cheese now imports more than 70 percent of its food, even if it is rotten, sour, and unfit for human consumption.

Egypt, which up to 1952 was a creditor to the British empire to the tune of 462 million pounds, has been through adverse times and been attacked by corrupt elements. It has fallen from its glory and known the humiliation of the needy. Its debts total $30 billion according to the government and $40 billion according to other sources.

Those who ask the Egyptian people to tolerate humiliation and degradation do not know the nature of this people and have not read its history, which abounds with sacrifices for the sake of glory and dignity. The Egyptians are willing to live poor but free; they are not ready to accept humiliation on account of loans, debts, assistance, and grants, the amount of which God only knows,that go down the drain. The consequences of such a situation only our forefathers have known; they lost their independence and lived under British occupation for 70 years because of Khedive Isma'il's debts.

The Egyptian is ready to abandon friendship with the United States and live on bread, onions, and olives, on the condition that such austerity is imposed on everybody and not simply tolerated by the ordinary and naive people on behalf of the affluent ones.

The Egyptians are ready to accept the pains of hunger and the sufferings of poor living in order to plug the drain of foreign loans and debts. But they will never accept that austerity be a punishment meted out to the helpless and from which the strong and the rich are exempt.

We want to awaken the noble principles in the nation's soul so that consciences will awaken, minds will be sharpened, hearts will beat, sublime values will prevail, despair and defeatism will recede, self-confidence will be strengthened, and the Egyptians will rise from the lethargy of silence, submission, and humiliation to which they are driven by the destructive government media, the hashish and cocaine gangs, and the suspect advocation of accepting fate. We want every Egyptian to benefit from the lesson of the U.S. piracy, be aware of what is being hatched against him in the dark, and shoulder his share of serious work so that we will free our will. We want to get rid of all forms of foreign domination, slap in the face whoever tries to insult our dignity, and tell whoever does not understand the nature of the Egyptian people: The lesson is not yet over, Reagan.

Fighter Planes Attack Khark Island 7 Nov

JN071149 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1143 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Nov (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes have carried out a new raid on Khark Island. In a statement to INA, a military spokesman said that the raid took place at 1230 [0930 GMT] today and that the raiding planes returned safely to base.

The spokesman added that the raid aims at depriving the Iranian regime of the oil resources it employs for aggression against Iraq.

109 Iranians Killed in 'Limited' Offensive 6-7 Nov

JN070914 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Nov (INA) — One hundred and nine Iranians were killed in limited Iraqi offensive operations at the front with Iran during the past 24 hours.

A military source told INA today that an Iraqi force attacked Iranian units in the Hawr al-Hawizah area killing 50 soldiers. He indicated that another force launched a surprise offensive against the Iranian forces in the East Maysan sector killing 35 Iranians. He added that a third Iraqi force repulsed an Iranian hostile attempt in the northern sector killing 20 Iranian soldiers. Four other soldiers were also killed in a clash with an Iranian patrol in the same sector.

Communique Issued on 5-6 Nov War Activities

JN061721 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Communique No 2,013 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 6 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With great capability and high morale, our brave Armed Forces continue their courageous combat activities in the various operational sectors against the forces of the charlatan clique ruling Iran.

The following is a roundup of our units' activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. A formation of our forward units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan shelled enemy units, scoring effective hits. Ambulances were seen evacuating the enemy losses. Another unit in the same sector destroyed an enemy boat.

2. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector observed movements by enemy vehicles, pounded them with their weapons, and destroyed two vehicles. One of the damaged vehicles, a big one, was set ablaze. One infantry position was also destroyed in the same sector.

3. Our forward units opened fire at the enemy positions facing them in the III Army Corps sector east of Basra, destroyed two ammunition dumps and one observation post, and set other positions on fire.

4. Three enemy shelters, one ammunition dump, and one infantry position in the II Army Corps central sector were destroyed.

5. Three enemy personnel in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris were killed.

6. The forces of the rancorous enemy shelled Al-Qurnah and Al-‘Uzayr with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 November 1985

Spokesman Denies Raids Against Iranian Residences

JN061939 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Nov (INA) — Iraq has strongly denied Iranian claims that Iraqi aircraft raided Iranian residential areas. A military spokesman told INA this evening that the target of the Iraqi aircraft during the raid that took place this morning was the iron and steel complex which produces military hardware and the plant for building military boats.

Dailies Promise Further Strikes Against Iran

JN070953 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0714 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 7 Nov (INA) — The Iraqi newspapers have emphasized that Iran's insistence on war against Iraq will prompt this country to deliver further destructive strikes to Iran's military targets and vital economic interests.

Commenting on yesterday's strike against the Iranian iron and steel complex and the Iranian center for building gunboats, *AL-THAWRAH* says: This strike is punishment for the Iranian rulers for their attacks on Iraq. It adds that Iraq will break Iran's back and destroy all its scientific and economic installations and links. It points out that Iraq's ability has become a reality expressed through daring military action, high morale, accurate performance, and memorable efficiency.

AL-THAWRAH warns the Iranian rulers that their alliance with the Zionists and their attempts to discount the impact of the Iraqi military action will not spare the destruction of their targets however deep they are in Iran. It notes that Iraq's power is growing and escalating daily in all areas at a time when the Iranian regime's importance is being entrenched, its military, economic, and mobilization abilities are retreating, and the fighting will of large sectors of the Iranian people is weakened. It stresses that the Iranian rulers' only chance for salvation lies in their abandonment of the policy of war and aggression and their search for a just, comprehensive, and honorable peace. Otherwise, it says, a dark future, represented by final and overall collapse and destruction, will be awaiting them.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says: The Iranian rulers' insistence on aggression gives Iraq the right to destroy all the pillars of aggression and to cut off all its means of support. It adds: The bombs which Iraq's eagles poured down on the pillars of aggression was the voice of Iraq which the Iranian rulers should hear and understand everyday no matter how long the war on which they insist drags on. It stresses that the Iraqi forces will continue to deal with severest possible blows to the Iranian interests at the right time and place, indicating that the Iraqis, undaunted by the perpetuation of war, compete to wage it and score new victories. Concluding, the paper says that the Iranian rulers' insistence on war means further destructive strikes that will turn the whole of Iran into ashes to be blown away by the wind.

AL-YARMUK newspaper describes this new Iraqi strike as both a crushing and painful strike that confirms the Iraqi pilots' ability to reach any strategic target deep inside Iran. It stresses that the destructive Iraqi strikes will continue in order to destroy what remains of Iran's capabilities and its rulers' morale.

Saddam Greets USSR Leaders on Anniversary

JN071055 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0822 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Nov (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has expressed his confidence that relations between Iraq and the USSR will be promoted and entrenched in the service of their two peoples and their joint struggle to achieve world peace and security.

This came in a congratulatory cable sent to Andrey Gromyko, cahirman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, marking the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The president's cable says:

Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On the occasion of your celebration marking the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, it gives us pleasure to convey to you and to the friendly Soviet people in my name and on behalf of our colleagues in the leadership and the Iraqi people, our warmest congratulations and best wishes.

We are confident that the existing bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation, which are based on the friendship and cooperation treaty, will become more entrenched and will be promoted to serve the interests of our two peoples and their joint struggle to achieve just peace and security in the world.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, RCC leader and president of the Republic

Friendship Society Celebrates October Revolution

JN061711 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Nov (INA) — Celebrations began here today on the occasion of Iraqi-Soviet friendship days and the 68th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. Dr Najih Muhammad Khalil, president of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society, delivered a speech greeting the friendly Soviet people and wishing them further successes in the sphere of construction and creative work. He said the consolidation of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly peoples is one of the important strategic objectives of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the revolution in Iraq in promoting advanced relations with all peoples in the world, particularly the peoples in the socialist countries, chief among which are the friendly people of the USSR.

Khalil added that today's celebration to commemorate the anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution is an expression of pride in the friendship which exists between Iraq and the USSR, stressing that this friendship has yielded many achievements in the cultural, economic, and political spheres.

Omar Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgia SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet friendship delegation, delivered a speech. He reviewed the achievements the Soviet people have scored under the canopy of the October Socialist Revolution and the scope of relations of cooperation and friendship that exist between his country and the peoples of this world. He stressed that Soviet-Iraqi relations are established on solid bases embodied in the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries signed in April 1972.

Vardzelashvili said these relations are positive and will be further developed in the future. He also reiterated the USSR's stand in support for efforts to halt the Iraqi-Iranian war and settle the conflict between the two countries through negotiations. He added that the prolongation of the war is illogical and serves only imperialist powers.

Irrigation Minister Receives Soviet Official

JN061234 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1142 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Nov (INA) — Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud met this morning with Omar Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgia SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet friendship delegation. They reviewed ways to promote bilateral cooperation.

Trade Cooperation Minutes Signed With Philippines

JN061832 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1745 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Nov (INA) — Iraq and the Philippines signed joint minutes on trade, economic, and technical cooperation here today. The minutes organize trade exchange and cooperation in the implementation of projects and also deal with the exchange of expertise, the training of cadres, and participation in international fairs held in the two countries.

Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, signed the minutes for Iraq, and Jose Dans, Philippine minister of transportation and communications, signed for his country. The signing of the minutes took place at the end of the first session of the Iraqi-Philippine joint committee for economic and trade cooperation.

Prince Hasan Greets Gromyko on Soviet Anniversary

JN061628 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Amman —His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, has sent a cable to His Excellency Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, congratulating him in his own name and on behalf of the people and Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on the 68th anniversary of the Socialist Revolution. The regent expressed hope that the existing ties of friendship between the two countries will be strengthened in the service of both friendly peoples' well-being and interests.

Al-Rifa'i Greets Ryzhkov

JN061526 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has sent a congratulatory cable to Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The prime minister asserted Jordan's concern to strengthen the existing ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the service of the issues of truth, justice, and peace in the world. He also wished Ryzhkov good health and happiness and the Soviet people continuous progress and prosperity.

Third Saudi Aid Installment for Year Received

JN061257 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Amman — Finance Minister Dr Hanna 'Awdah has stated that Saudi Arabia's payment of the third installment of its share for this year of the Arab aid assigned to Jordan by the Arab summit conference in Baghdad is praiseworthy. The minister praised the firm pan-Arab stand adopted by Saudi Arabia through fulfilling its commitment toward supporting Jordan's steadfastness.

AL-RA'Y Views King Husayn's Visit to France

JN070829 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 7 Nov 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Husayn-Mitterrand Talks"]

[Text] The working visit to France that His Majesty King Husayn began yesterday and the talks he will hold with President Francois Mitterrand today come within the efforts his majesty is exerting in the international arena to defend our cause. It is fair to say that France was at the head of the European states which met with a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation and expressed its support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. It is very important to maintain the momentum of the positive French stand and prevent it being affected by the large-scale Israeli pillorying campaign aimed at reducing the international support for the Palestinian people's rights and casting doubt on the eligibility of the Palestinian participation in the peace process.

Undoubtedly, the talks that will be held between King Husayn and President Mitterrand represent a valuable opportunity to stress the importance of the European role and the need for the participation of all the concerned parties in this process through the proposed international concerence and under UN auspices. Moreover, the meeting represents a good opportunity to discuss bolstering the good relations between the two friendly countries in all fields.

It should be recalled that the time factor is of utmost importance in saving the region from the dangers posed to it as a result of the Israeli intransigence and the state of despair resulting from it. Jordan has always warned against the ramifications that may result from this situation and urged a quick action to activate the cause on the path of a just, comprehensive solution and to remove the Israeli obstacles that impede the peace march — obstacles represented by adherence to separate, partial solutions and removal of the Palestinian presence from that march.

Therefore, hope remains high that the Jordanian-French summit will lead to the intensification and activation of the European efforts to support the peace process in the region, especially since France has remarkable weight in the European group, in addition to the independence and courage for which the French decision-making is famous.

Conflicting Reports on Execution of Americans

Islamic Jihad's Threat

NC070833 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0818 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] An anonymous caller claiming to speak on behalf of the Islamic Jihad organization said that the organization has decided to carry out the sentence of execution by shooting the American hostages. In a telephone call to one of the foreign news agencies in Beirut, the caller said that he will call again at 1300 [1100 GMT] today to say where the bodies of the hostages will be left. The caller also said that the decision to carry out the sentence of execution was taken after the indirect negotiations between the Islamic Jihad and the United States had reached a dead end. He added that the organization will distribute videotapes of the hostages to the press in Beirut before carrying out the sentence.

'Sad End' Not 'Last One'

NC070928 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0919 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] An anonymous caller contacted a foreign news agency and said that the Islamic Jihad organization has decided to execute the American hostages after the indirect negotiations between the organization and U.S. authorities had reached a dead end. The caller said in conclusion that this said end of the American hostages will not be the last one and that he and his comrades will shake the earth under the feet of the United States and its agents.

Bodies Reportedly in W. Beirut

TA071251 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1246 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] A person who claims to represent the Islamic Jihad organization informed the Beirut news agencies a few miniutes ago that the organization members indeed murdered the five American hostages they were holding. According to this person, the bodies of the hostages were buried among the debris of a plant in West Beirut. The Beirut police left for the site and began searches. The telephone call came 3 hours after a warning issued by the organization, whereby it intended to kill the hostages in the wake of the failure of the negotiations for their release.

Police Fail To Find Bodies

JN071319 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] In a telephone call in Beirut today, a man who claimed to be speaking on behalf of the Islamic Jihad organization said that the organization has carried out its threat and killed all six U.S. hostages in its custody. The unknown caller said the bodies were in the warehouse of the Coca-Cola plant at the southern end of Beirut. The Lebanese police searched the place but did not find any of the bodies. However, it seems that the caller who announced the execution of the hostages is not the same one who had earlier contacted a news agency in Beirut and threatened to kill the hostages.

Buckley Said Among Corpses

NC071418 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1406 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] In Beirut, an unidentified person telephoned a Western news agency and said that he was speaking on behalf of the Islamic Jihad organization. He stated that the organization has killed its American hostages and dumped their bodies in a destroyed factory. Security men then searched the factory belonging to the Coca-Cola Company in West Beirut. The person said that the body of William Buckley is among the corpses. The Islamic Jihad organization announced his execution last month.

Karami Comments After Meeting With Al-Jumayyil

NC061402 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following his meeting with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil on 6 November — recorded]

[Text] I met with his excellency the president and we discussed the current developments. All of you are aware that something new happens every day. We had to discuss the Tripartite Committee's talks in Damascus. The committee is trying to reach an agreement which we hope will save Lebanon.

Naturally, we talked about the draft agreement which we had perused. A copy of this document was sent to his excellency the president. All of us desire to facilitate matters and to express positive views that will fill any possible gaps in the agreement. We also hope to consolidate the principles contained in the draft in order to make its implementation easier, remove obstacles, and save Lebanon. Therefore, I listened to some of his excellency the president's views, which adhere to the points I have just mentioned. We implore God to grant us success.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister. In light of the meetings in Damascus and the consultations in Beirut, do you believe that the atmosphere is suitable for presenting the tripartite draft agreement to the Cabinet?

[Karami] We are most certainly waiting for this draft agreement. After a discussion, the agreement will be signed by those who studied and wrote it. Then it can follow constitutional procedure, first at the Cabinet and then at the Chamber of Deputies.

[Question] Reports of observations and reservations made at your meetings with Syrian officials have been leaked. Have these reservations disappeared?

[Karami] They were not reservations in the way you imagine. They were observations and proposals, which we hope are appropriate, based on experience and views in an attempt to consolidate the draft agreement. This was to eliminate any loopholes when it finally becomes a charter.

[Question] Do you have any comments on the positions announced by former presidents on the draft agreement?

[Karami] We welcome every positive and constructive view. From what I have heard, everyone only wants to contribute to rescuing our homeland, Lebanon.

Syrians Institute Patrols To Tighten Security

NC061717 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The Syrian forces deployed their personnel at various points along the Riyaq-Ablah-al-Karak road today. Foot patrols were sent to tighten control and to stabilize the security situation along this road.

In another development, the contacts undertaken to secure the release of Sirhal Sa'd, chief accountant at *AL-NAHAR* newspaper, and his assistant Ilin Haddad, who were kidnapped in West Beirut yesterday, have failed.

Muhammad al-Ba'labakki, doyen of the press, has denounced the kidnapping, and demanded the release of those who have been kidnapped.

Hizballah Asked To Evacuate Barracks in Ba'labakk

NC070519 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0415 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary of the Ba'th Party, has said in Damascus that the Lebanese National Union Front has demanded that Hizballah evacuate the Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks in Ba'labakk. He added that he will go to Ba'labakk to discuss the measures that are supposed to be taken to carry out the evacuation and hand over the barracks to the Lebanese Army.

Resistance Attacks Lahd Post, Killing Nine

NC061858 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] According to reports from the south, a Lebanese national resistance group carried out a daring operation against a post belonging to the occupation forces and their agents in the 'Ayta al-Sha'b-Bayt Lif triangle at 1510 today. The faithful resistance men used four 107-mm surface-to-surface missiles in their attack.

The attack left nine enemy personnel killed or wounded, including a first lieutenant in the agent Lahd army. Eyewitnesses have confirmed that the officer who was killed is from Marj 'Uyun and his name is Abu John. A fuel tank at the post was destroyed in the attack and the post itself was seen to be ablaze.

Immediately after the attack, huge enemy reinforcements arrived and began to comb the area with mortars and tank weapons. Two ambulances and cars also raced to the scene and evacuated the wounded to the occupied territories.

Israelis Demand Evacuation of Two Southern Towns

NC070523 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0415 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Reports received from the south say that the Israeli forces have asked the inhabitants of two towns southeast of Al-Nabatiyah to evacuate them so as to turn them into detention camps. The reports do not give the names of the two towns.

AL-MAJALLAH Interview With Information Minister

JN071210 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, 7 Nov (SANA) — Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh has stressed the principles of Syrian policy in the Arab and international fields. He explained Syria's concept of building a unified Arab stand that efficiently and boldly undertakes the current pan-Arab tasks and that confronts the U.S. imperialist and Zionist schemes that are hostile to the Arab nation.

In a comprehensive interview with the *AL-MAJALLAH* magazine issued in London, the minister said that Damascus, in total clarity, has defined the meaning and objectives of Arab solidarity. From this premise, Syria has always said that it supports every Arab meeting and every Arab summit at any time and in any place on condition that this meeting is aimed at reuniting the Arabs and achieving that which will maintain the citizen's vigor and the Arab nation's dignity away from the tricks of the U.S. imperialist and Zionist schemes.

The information minister assessed the results of the Syrian-Jordanian meeting recently held in Riyadh between the two countries' prime ministers. He expressed his satisfaction with the results of the talks that are in line with the principle of unanimity and joint Arab action and that refrain from separate methods that harm our unified causes. He added: In principle, the three points mentioned in the final statement of the talks represent the basic pillars on which to build a unified Arab stand to confront the capitulationist schemes. They also represent a commitment to what will undoubtedly contribute to promoting this relationship in a way that serves the interest of the two fraternal countries and that of the Arab nation.

Asked about Syria's stand toward the principle of Arab meetings and the convening of the forthcoming summit, the minister said: Syria was the first among the Arab countries to present the principle of Arab solidarity and has called for it on all occasions since the corrective movement led by President Hafiz al-Asad. From this premise, Syria has always said that it supports every Arab meeting and every Arab summit in any place and at any time in the confrontation of the U.S. imperialist and Zionist schemes.

The information minister reaffirmed the Syrian stand toward the Lebanese crisis. He said: Our stand is firm and known to anyone who sees and follows up the Syrian efforts with an open mind and lively awareness. This stand is basically derived from a comprehensive pan-Arab concept and a long-range strategic vision that considers the dimensions and objectives of the crisis. We have undertaken this task with all our power in order to safeguard Lebanon's Arabism and sovereignty for which Syria shouldered great sacrifices. With amity, persistence, and patience, Syria continued to support the march of dialogue which will inevitably lead to a comprehensive, firm national accord to whose establishment and consecration all the Lebanese will contribute after the cards of the plotters have been burned. As President Hafiz al-Asad said, Syria views the Syrian-Lebanese relationship in the same way it views one people who live in two independent countries where one country's security affects the other's and where both countries are affected by the effects of intermingled interests and the continuity of geography and history. In this context, the information minister affirmed that Syria will not spare any sacrifice that is bound to bolster the accord march, which all the Lebanese have realized in reality and through practice and which explains why all parties go to Damascus assured of the sincerity of the Syrian role and its sound pan-Arab dimension.

Asked about the possibility of Syrian forces entering into the Lebanese regions to strengthen the security situation, the minister said that when the concerned parties unanimously agree on a matter which is in Lebanon's interest, they will always receive our response, regardless of price.

Asked about the financial cost of the Syrian forces operating in Lebanon, the information minister said: Certainly such a question did not come to Syria's mind despite the great sacrifices it is shouldering. This is because we are undertaking a sublime pan-Arab task that is far more important than all material or non-material sacrifices. We are ready for all that the pan- Arab duty requires.

On Syrian-Soviet relations the minister reaffirmed that they are firm relations. He said that they are distinguished historic and strategic relations based on firm principles of mutual respect and on a desire to promote the relations of friendship and cooperation in the interest of the two sides and of the liberation struggle in the world.

Asked about Syrian-U.S. relations, the minister said they are governed by our view of the conflict in the region and by the U.S. position in this conflict as Israel's strategic ally that supplies it with all the means to carry out aggression on our territory and existence. Nevertheless, we have not closed the door before dialogue. However, we always adhere to our principled, firm, and just causes and we will not sell out any of them under any circumstances.

AL-MAJALLAH concluded its interview with the information minister with a media question about the standards applied for newspapers' entering into Syria. He said: We have an objective, calm media approach. The standard governing circulation of a particular paper is its credibility to tackle issues in a way that will not harm our cultural and political principles and that does not depart from reality and practice. In light of this definition, the way for papers to enter Syria can be known.

Al-Asad Greets Gorbachev on Revolution Anniversary

JN061443 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1340 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, 6 Nov (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has congratulated the Soviet leadership and the friendly Soviet people on the anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. In a cable to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the president said: On the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, it gives me pleasure to convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, and the friendly Soviet people, on behalf of the Syrian Arab people and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and in my own name, sincerest congratulations and warmest greetings.

In his cable President al-Asad expressed great appreciation for the support the Arab struggle for just causes is receiving from the Soviet Union which, thanks to the principles of the October Socialist Revolution, has become the supporter of peoples struggling against colonialism and imperialism and their supporters.

Al-Asad expressed confidence that the relations between Syria and the Soviet Union will be promoted and consolidated on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, which entrenched bilateral relations in all fields.

TISHRIN Praises Relations With Soviet Union

JN070859 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 7 Nov 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "Behind the News" column, and under the headline "The Increasing Importance of the October Revolution," *TISHRIN* says: Amid celebrations marking the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, common causes emerge here in the Arab homeland and the world at large for whose sake the revolution erupted, causes which still demand a solution in those areas where people are suffering national and class coercion and the persecution of imperialist blackmail. The world is still replete with those things which motivated the Soviet revolution, since regimes practising repression, coercion, and racial discrimination are still distorting the image of the world.

The paper adds: While being proud of the friendship binding our people with the USSR, we in Syria highly value the effective role assumed by the October Revolution country in enhancing our national independence against the Zionist-imperialist aggression. It is no secret that Syrian-Soviet relations, which have developed and been enriched throughout 40 years and which have expanded and diversified during President Hafiz al-Asad's era, have become an example to be emulated in relations among countries. In particular, these relations have proved the correctness of the path for which we opted in the Arab arena to overcome development difficulties and to remove the imperialist-Zionist threat against our nation. We can boast about Syrian-Soviet relations, which were crowned by the 1980 friendship and cooperation treaty, in front of those who imagined that they could establish friendship with the United States, which tried to prevent Egypt from building the High Dam and which is arming Israel to the teeth. We can boast at a time when they are being humiliated by the United States, the full partner, with whom they imagined they could establish friendship. Let the Arab-Soviet relations edifice be firmer and loftier.

AL-THAWRAH Discusses U.S.-Israeli Alliance

JN071026 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0735 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, 7 Nov (SANA) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* discusses the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance and its dangers on the security of the Arab region. In this regard, the paper says that when the United States signed this agreement with Israel in the fall of 1981, it was clear that by this serious promotion of relations with Tel Aviv, Washington wanted to implement a host of aggressive and expansionist schemes against the Arab region.

The paper refers to Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982 with the participation of the United States and to the succession of Israel's crimes and hostile operations against the Arab nation in a manner indicating that it was the strategic cooperation agreement it signed with the United States that encouraged it to escalate these crimes and terrorist acts.

The paper adds: Matters did not stop at this point because the United States increased its military and economic aid to Israel to such a degree that this aid rose to record figures during the last 2 years. Moreover, the periodic maneuvers between the U.S. and Israeli forces can only be viewed from the angle of the United States' direct participation in the implementation of Israel's expansionist schemes against the Arab countries. Such maneuvers encourage the Zionist military foundation to undertake new war adventures in the region just like its aggression against Tunisian territory, which was carried out according to U.S. supervision and planning.

AL-THAWRAH says that Syria from the beginning has correctly warned the Arabs against the dangers of this serious development in the U.S.-Israeli relations and called on them to act quickly in order to foil the hostile objectives of this agreement. Concluding, the paper calls for supporting Syria's stand which seeks an effective Arab solidarity to confront the imperialist and Zionist schemes and protect the Arab territory from the escalating Zionist expansion.

Norwegian Charge Denies Withdrawal From UNIFIL

TA070805 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by the diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Israel has received no clear indication that Norway plans to withdraw its troops from UNIFIL.

The Norwegians have registered a stiff complaint about the harassment they say their troops are subjected to by the Israel-backed south Lebanon Army [SLA]. This protest was conveyed to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem on Monday.

Meanwhile, Norway, through its charge d'affaires in Beirut, Obd Wibe, has denied that it plans to withdraw its 900 troops from south Lebanon. The Norwegian troops are all stationed within an area controlled by the SLA. Much of the friction stems from UNIFIL's refusal to recognize the SLA as a militia on equal standing with the Shi'ite Amal militia with which the UN has working relations.

Israeli officials have said in the past that some of the European contingents to UNIFIL cause more trouble than they are worth because of adverse publicity for Israel in their home countries.

Reportage on Inquiries Into Ra's al-Burqa' Murders

Murders 'Planned in Detail'

TA061017 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 6 Nov 85 p 5

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] The Egyptian inquiry commission which was appointed to investigate the murder of the Israelis at Ra's al-Burqa' has revealed that the murder was planned in detail. This was learned by *HADASHOT* from senior sources in Jerusalem who are in contact with the Egyptians on this matter.

According to the sources, the murderer toured Ra's al-Burqa' and studied conditions in the area approximately 1 week before the murder; on the day of the murder, he prepared an ambush for the group of Israeli tourists. He decided to operate in this area after he discovered that hundreds of Israelis visit there every Sabbath. The murderer received more than 10,000 Egyptian pounds from a Libyan-backed Muslim extremist organization for carrying out the attack.

The same sources believe that the Egyptian commission of inquiry will probably obscure the facts concerning the behavior of the Egyptian soldiers at the site, but will recommend that the soldier who carried out the murders stand trial in a military court.

Today representatives of the families whose members sustained injuries will leave to testify before the Egyptian inquiry commission. Yesterday, the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee reached a decision, according to which Egypt will take the blame for the murder at Ra's al-Burqa'.

Witness Reports Inquiry 'Fair'

TA071134 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1023 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Gira Qoren, who testified yesterday in Nevi'ot [Al-Nuwaybi'] about the Ra's al-Burqa' murder case, has reported to the Foreign Ministry that the Egyptian inquiry was fair. His testimony was given through an Egyptian military attorney. Our political correspondent reports that the Israeli delegation that arrived in Nevi'ot was received by an Egyptian Army honor guard.

Peres Sees Change in Mideast 'Diplomatic Setup'

TA062132 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said there is no doubt there has been a change in the diplomatic setup in the Middle East, at least as far as we and the Jordanians are concerned and maybe also between the Jordanians and the Palestinians.

Addressing the 15th Histadrut Convention in Tel Aviv, Mr Peres said that a sense of urgency about a peace move also arose among our neighbors, and not just in our midst. The prime minister added that at present the parties are not posing any conditions for negotiations and there is increasing agreement that only direct talks can lead to negotiatons. According to the prime minister, the international accompaniment is designed to provide a background for the negotiations. However, it cannot be and is not designed to be a substitute for negotiations. This is reported by our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum.

Mr Peres foresees difficulties in the negotiations arising from inclusion of the PLO. Such a move means violence, evading a solution, and relying on false propaganda. The prime minister noted that this hinders the opening of negotiations.

Shamir on PLO Danger; Pickering To Brief Peres

TA071141 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Today Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir pointed out to the U.S. ambassador the dangerous process whereby Jordan and Egypt are trying to strengthen the PLO politically in order to accord it prestige and a role in the political process. This evening U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering will brief Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on the results of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' talks in Moscow.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer quotes Foreign Ministry sources as saying there is no progress regarding the chances of convening an international conference under whose auspices the Jordanian-Israeli negotiations will take place, nor regarding the Palestinian representation on the Jordanian delegation.

This morning Prime Minister Peres met with Vice Prime Minister Shamir. The Prime Minister's Office said the meeting was routine.

Al-FAJR's Sanyurah on PLO Role in Peace Process

TA061735 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Hanna Sanyurah, the editor of *AL-FAJR* and one of the selected members of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, says he believes the PLO will positively contemplate putting an end to its military operations once talks begin with its participation. Our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck was talking to Hanna Sanyurah.

[Begin recording][Beck] The Palestinians have made it plain that they are interested in peace and in cooperating with the Jordanians, as reflected in the Amman agreement, but nobody will negotiate on his own on behalf of the Palestinians without the PLO, Sanyurah says.

[Sanyurah — in English] We have lost precious time which we don't have in the past few months trying to disrupt the peace process, especially Mr Peres, by trying to knock out the PLO....

[Beck translates the above and continues] Mr Peres tried to knock out the PLO and label it and 'Arafat as terrorists, and to dissolve the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. The trouble is that there is a Palestinian people with its own rights. The Israelis are not tackling this issue, but are rather hiding behind the hope that they may solve the problem with another Arab country. Such a move, Sanyurah says, is impossible. The talks between 'Arafat and Husayn have made it plain that their agreement is valid and a cornerstone of their policy. According to Sanyurah, there is currently a whole range of Arab countries, including Syria, which are interested in comprehensive peace. The rapprochement between Jordan and Syria, described by Sanyurah as a flirtation, will not affect the PLO's status as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

[Sanyurah — in English] What we are seeing this week in Cairo, a formalization between the PLO and the Egyptians, is a step forward to bringing Egypt back into the Arab fold....

[Beck translates the above and continues] This also attests to the fact that all the countries of the region, including Egypt, are interested in a comprehensive rather than a separate peace, as was the case in Camp David. When Israel is prepared to negotiate with the PLO as the representative of the Palestinians, the obstacles on the path of the peace process will have been removed. Sanyurah expresses his confidence that once the peace talks begin, the PLO will consider positively putting an end to its military operations, a point he recommended during his recent talks in Amman. Until then, Sanyurah absolutely rejects the notion that the PLO should be expelled from the political process and Jordan should enter into negotiations with Israel with its own Palestinians, even if just to attain an intermediate arrangement in the initial stage. However, he cautiously condones the appointment of new mayors in the West Bank. The Palestinians want to have municipal elections, but since these are impossible they would rather have a temporary local Palestinian administration than the military governors. [end recording]

Peres Says Government To Act Against Agitation

TA061110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Peres says the government will act quickly and unhesitatingly to look into the recent publications and announcements in Judaea and Samaria on the need to use arms if territory is given up. He said this in response to an urgent query raised by Knesset Member Shevah Weiss.

The prime minister noted the investigation will apply to the *ALEF YOD* paper as well as to the activity of other agitators who endanger the state. He mentioned Elyaqim Ha'etzni from Qiryat Arba', saying that this man is not a supreme judge and that he should understand he is subject to rules. Peres said this after Yosi Sarid announced that Ha'etzni said in one of the morning papers that a prime minister who will hand over parts of Eretz Yisra'el is a traitor. Sarid as well as MAPAM's El'azar Granot said that the law which applies to Arab instigators should also be implemented against those who talk of the need to rebel. Both Sarid and Granot said these people should be expelled from the West Bank. Granot said action should be taken not only against the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, but also against the Tehiya. They also called for the disarming of the settlers. Shevah Weiss expressed regret that the settlers' leaders did not condemn the dangerous publications.

Rabin Orders Newspaper Closed

TA062024 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The defense minister is closing down the newspaper *ALEF YOD* at the recommendation of the attorney general. A communique issued by the Defense Ministry's spokesman states that since the paper had been appearing without a license and since the attorney general believes that one of the articles it printed had the characteristics of a call to rebellion, the newspaper would be closed at once.

Gush Emunim Reacts to Closure

TA071053 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
7 Nov 85 p 1

[Report by Nadav Shragay]

[Text] Yesterday Gush Emunim issued an announcement saying that "the declaration by the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea and Samaria about any act of handing over territory in Eretz Yisra'el is, under no circumstances, a call or incitement to acts that could resemble a rebellion." Gush Emunim spokesman No'am Arnon says in his announcement that this refers to a declaration of principle, aimed at making the government aware of the gravity of an act being discussed in the media. The decision by the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea and Samaria is aimed at warning against a rift in the nation, a rift that could be unprecendented. The reality is that between 55 to 58 percent of the country's residents are opposed to the handing over of any section of Judaea and Samaria to foreign rule.

Levi Says Rebellion Against IDF 'Inconceivable'

TA061818 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Chief of Staff Moshe Levi says that rebellion against the IDF is inconceivable. Lieutenant General Levi believes that just as no one dared do such a thing in the past, so in the future too no one will act against the Army. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports:

[Begin recording] [Tal] In the midst of the debate on the issue of the territories, and in view of the sharp comments made in the settlers' organ *ALEF YOD*, the chief of staff visited Ramallah and Nabulus today, where he reviewed the activities of the civilian sector. I asked the chief of staff how he received the statements on rebellion against the IDF and the security services, as they were published in the organ. The chief of staff said that exceptional cases can be dealt with in conventional ways. He said he was not concerned about rebels of any sort:

[Levi] I have not read exactly what was written, but I heard a lot of the interpretations on the issue. I find it impossible to conceive of a rebellion against he Army. I have no knowledge of the source of this issue, but I do not think that there is an intention to act against the Army, that there is really an intention on the part of a serious body to act against the Army.

[Tal] How do you view the possibility of reconsidering the whole issue of the possession of high-quality, sophisticated weapons in the territories?

[Levi] We issued these weapons for fighting terrorism. We change the criteria and organizations which receive the weapons on the basis of the circumstances, and this is what we will continue to do.

[Tal] The chief of staff notes that relative calm prevails in the area at present, and this can be attributed to a wide range of activities. According to him, the IDF will reintroduce top regular units if this is deemed necessary.

[Levi — picked up in midsentence] ... when this becomes necessary, and this is one of our methods: to deploy our forces according to predicted developments, and this factor is the basis for the use of force, including its kind, size, and its method of operation. This is not a static thing. If there is a battalion there, it does not mean a battalion has to remain there. These things will change constantly, according to circumstances. [end recording]

Likud Ministers Object to International Conference

TA061510 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1442 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, and Ministers Yitzhaq Rabin and Moshe Arens met today to discuss recent political developments. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that in the meeting, which was held immediately following the Inner Cabinet session, the Likud ministers voiced their opposition to any sort of international conference to solve the Middle East conflict.

Peres Said to Favor Alignment

TA061742 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The Likud ministers blame the prime minister for neutralizing them in political issues, and say that ministries headed by Alignment members receive preferential treatment. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that in a meeting held by the Likud ministers this evening it was said that Likud ministries suffer because the Alignment ministries are deviating from the budget framework. The Likud ministers will examine whether there were indeed budget deviations in these ministries.

Peres Cites Economic Achievements to Histadrut

TA062037 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that the state budget will not increase next year and that the government will try to reduce it. He noted that the government will take pains not to slash the defense budget, not just because this is vital to Israel's security but also because any significant cut in this budget would adversely affect industries and increase unemployment. Mr Peres said he believes that defense contributes more to industries than any other single element. The prime minister noted that additional cuts in personnel would yet have to be effected in all government sectors.

Addressing delegates of the 15th Histadrut convention, Peres said that upon assuming power the current government was confronted with a difficult economic situation. According to him, the government's economic measures have scored very impressive achievements in curbing and reducing inflation, increasing foreign currency reserves and reducing the trade balance by one-third, paying all of Israel's debts, stabilizing the shekel, and increasing exports by 6 percent.

More on Peres' Remarks

TA070733 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
7 Nov 85 p 1

[Report by Roy Isacowitz]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv — The Government will take steps within the next few days to bring down interest rates, Prime Minister Peres said last night. Peres was addressing the 15th Histadrut convention at the fairgrounds here.

In a wide-ranging review of the economic situation, Peres singled out tax reform and the lowering of interest rates as the most important short-range goals facing the government. Labour must be treated like capital, he said. "It is unacceptable that a living can only be made from capital." Peres denied that much of the country's industry was in financial trouble. Nevertheless, he said, interest rates must be lowered to prevent further bankruptcies. He added that ailing firms that had drawn up recovery programmes would receive state aid.

He committed the government to drawing up and implementing a growth policy that would provide 150,000 new jobs within the next five years and which would enable the transfer of workers from the services to industry. Responsibilities must be transferred from the central government to the local authorities, he said. The housing system must be reformed to diminish the government's role as landlord and the health services must be reorganized. Peres expressed his support for national health insurance, a particular bone of contention in the Histadrut.

Economic Plan Overseers Assess Progress

TA070755 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by the finance correspondent]

[Text] Members of the monitoring committee charged with overseeing the implementation of the government's economic emergency plan have said they are generally satisfied with the results of the first four months of its operation.

They are not, however, convinced that inflation is headed downwards, past the current 3-4 per cent monthly level, and most members favour the continuation of the price freeze for several more months in order to allow consumers and manufacturers to become adjusted to the reality of stable prices.

At a press conference held in Bet Agron yesterday, David Brodet of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, 'Imanu'el Sharon, the director-general of the Finance Ministry, and Professor Mikha'el Bruno, who was one of the architects of the plan, all claimed that the achievements to date were in line with, and in some respects ahead of, original projections.

The consensus among the speakers, who included economists from the Treasury and the Bank of Israel, was that the sharp fall in the rate of inflation was the result of the stringent monetary restraint imposed by the central bank, in conjunction with the effect of the government's reduction in its spending. But the price freeze was seen as a distorting factor, which prevented a proper assessment of the true degree of inflationary pressure still in the economy; it should be phased out as soon as possible.

Bruno said that he believed the country had passed the point where the plan could fail, in the sense that the likelihood of returning to the state of affairs prevailing in May and June of this year was very low. But he was not yet prepared to give the plan a grade of "very good," since the government's budget deficit would still be in the order of several hundred million dollars at the end of the year.

He was amazed, though, that the target of a budget cut this year of $1.5 billion would not only be met, but had so far been exceeded by $100-200 million on an annual rate. If this could be maintained until the end of the fiscal year, it would be a major achievement, said Bruno, but it would nonetheless be essential for the government to cut further in the next year.

Economic, Population Statistics Published

TA070811 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] Gross wages fell by some 20 per cent in the third quarter of 1985, with average wages down some 12 per cent on their level a year ago. This was revealed at a press conference yesterday by the government statistician, Prof Moshe Siqron, to mark the publication of the *1985 STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ISRAEL*. Siqron also noted that the level of unemployment now stands at some 8 per cent of the total workforce, while investment this year is expected to fall by 10-12 per cent.

On demographic trends, Siqron noted that Israel's Jewish population growth was slightly down, to just 1.7 per cent last year, mainly due to the decline in immigration — estimated at 12,000 this year compared with 20,000 last year. Siqron said that according to estimates for October 1985, 3.51 million Israeli citizens — within the Green Line — are Jews, while the rest include 570,000 Moslems, 100,000 Christians, and 72,000 Druse and others.

Another 1.3 million Palestinians live in the administered areas, while the 1983 population census showed that nearly 24,000 Jews lived in settlements in the areas. Israeli officials say this number has nearly doubled since then.

Palestinian families are growing faster than Jewish ones, maintaining the trend of previous years, Siqron said. Jewish women have an average of 2.8 children, while Israeli Moslems have more than four children each, he added. The yearbook projected that the Israeli Arab population will rise from the current 17.5 per cent to about 23 per cent in the next 20 years. The Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is growing even faster than that of the Palestinian population in Israel, Siqron said. The combined Palestinian population is now 36 per cent of the total population in Israel and the administered territories, Siqron said. He declined to estimate when Arabs would outnumber Jews.

Other statistics published in the yearbook showed that 19,000 abortions were performed in Israel in 1984, compared with 94,478 births. Israeli women can expect to live to 76.2 years and men to 72.8 years. Women make up 60 per cent of the 30,000 people joining the Israeli work force every year.

ASL Searches Villages, Demolishes Houses

TA071050 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Yesterday the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] carried out searches and made detentions in several villages in the security zone in southern Lebanon. This was reported to our correspondent Hayim Hecht by the UNIFIL headquarters. Three houses in Al-Tayyibah and Markaba, near to the border with Israel, were blown up on suspicion that their owners were collaborating with terrorists. About 80 of the inhabitants of these villages were interrogated.

Two Israelis, Two Arabs Wounded in Firing Incident

TA062116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] An Israeli sustained serious wounds from shots fired by an Arab near the village of Biddu. Another Israeli citizen was wounded and it seems that two local villagers were also wounded. The affair began when an Israeli truck arrived on the scene, its driver ran into a volley of stones, and army and police forces were summoned to the location. This is reported by our correspondent Shlomo Raz.

Medical Evacuation Exercise Held With U.S.

TA061824 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Israeli and U.S. troops have been carrying out a joint medical evacuation exercise today. During the exercise, U.S. personnel simulating wounded were transported to Israeli hospitals. The medical evacuation exercise was carried out within the framework of the memorandum of understanding between Israel and the United States regarding medical aid and cooperation in the event of emergencies or accidents.

Military Aviation Expert Invited to PRC

TA071005 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Nov 85 p 1

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] Major Aharon Lapidot, the editor of the Air Force journal, has received an official invitation to attend, as a guest, the aviation show in the People's Republic of China, which is to be held in December 1986. The letter of invitation to Lapidot, which arrived at his military address, was sent from Britain by the office that deals with public relations for the Chinese aviation shows. The aviation show in China is to be held following the format of those in Le Bourget, France, and Farnborough, England. To date four countries, France, West Germany, Britain, and the Netherlands, have promised to attend the show. Eighteen aircraft manufacturers will also participate, including manufacturers from the United States. It appears that despite the official invitation, the editor of the Air Force journal will not attend the Chinese aviation show next year.

MA'ARIV on Significance of King Husayn's Remarks

TA061236 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Nov 85 p 10

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "Whispering From Jordan"]

[Text] Not too long ago, Jordan joined an international charter with the following reservation:

"The Jordanian Hashemite Kingdom's joining the International Charter on Safety at Sea does not mean a recognition of Israel or the development of Israel or the development of contractual ties with Israel in accordance with that charter."

The Jordanian reservation has no practical significance at all. During all the talks and contacts with Israel, Jordan has sought a solution to the Middle East conflict with Israel's help. There are various de facto Israeli-Jordanian agreements on the Gulf of Elat, the small coastal strip between Israel and Jordan. Not an insignificant number of talks were even held on this gulf between the monarch and the Israeli prime minister, when Husayn would leave his yacht to board an Israeli Navy ship on his way to meetings.

The Jordanian king will certainly claim that excessive importance should not be attached to the reservation which his government added when it signed the international charter. If he is asked, he will clarify to Israel directly or via Washington that maintaining solidarity with the Arab world will actually help the "peace process" and will enable him to persuade the extremists in the camp to agree to his initiative.

This is how Husayn behaved following his harsh remarks against Israel during his speech before the Jordanian Parliament and in interviews with correspondents. He rid himself of the responsibility for agitation against Israel by trying to arouse understanding for the political difficulties he is facing. He sought to create the impression that all that he said, even his most caustic remarks, were for the good of continuing the "peace process." Thus, Husayn was forgiven, even for his harsh declaration that he would not meet with Shim'on Peres or hold negotiations with him.

He was forgiven because experience has shown that this declaration has no practical significance, and because at the same time, Amman whispered across the Jordan River that the door for talks has not closed. Indeed, the United States, Israel, Egypt, and Jordan do not, at the moment, want to admit that the Peres-Husayn initiative, which was fully supported by the United States, has failed.

Such an admission could harm the United States in the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting to be held in Geneva in about 2 weeks; therefore, U.S. officials are taking pains to placate Israel and to call on it to wait patiently until such time as Husayn persuades 'Arafat to let him continue his initiative.

As long as Husayn spoke about his unwillingness to meet Peres, this declaration could be left to the test of reality. But, when it encourages residents of Judaea and Samaria to join the struggle against Israeli rule, such remarks carry an immediate, practical meaning.

In his parliamentary speech last Saturday, Husayn said:

"From this rostrum I extend to our kinfolk in the West Bank, Gaza, and immortal Arab Jerusalem greetings from the bottom of our hearts, greetings of pride, appreciation, and admiration for their lofty, heroic steadfastness that is challenging daily the harshest colonialistic occupation modern history has known. All forms of coercion, intransigence, brute force, and deprivation, which are being aimed at Arab and Muslim existence, constitute the fateful challenge which is not only a threat to our Arab people in Palestine, but also an attempt to impose hegemony on our nation through unlimited backing of world powers."

There are certainly those who take these remarks by Husayn lightly, interpreting them to be an attempt to obtain funds from Arab oil states for the dwindling Jordanian-PLO fund. On the other hand, however, when King Husayn, whose supporters in Judaea and Samaria have been encouraged and fostered by Israeli Governments, publicly congratulates the heroic stand the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria have taken against Israeli colonial rule, and when he encourages the call to challenge that rule daily, he is reinforcing the calls by supporters of an "armed struggle" against Israel.

Therefore, this is not a theoretical question as to how Husayn's signals should be interpreted. Rather, it is a definite practical matter: What will the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria conclude from the monarch's remarks, and how will they realize the "call to daily challenge the harshest colonialistic occupation"?

Placating messages from Amman will not help if his remarks have practical implications on day-to-day living in Judaea and Samaria.

Husayn should have learned from past experience that his agitative remarks against Israel, even if he makes them for tactical purposes, have a boomerang effect against him.

This was the case on the eve of the 6-Day War, when the Jordanian propaganda machine constantly taunted Al-Nasir for not blocking the Straits of Tiran. Jordan tried in this manner to prove that Al-Nasir was insincere and that, despite his declarations, he was afraid of a confrontation with Israel. Al-Nasir responded to the Jordanian provocation, blocked the Straits of Tiran, and dragged the region into a war whose grip Husayn could not escape, and as a result was defeated.

Now Husayn is trying to bridle the PLO but, in his efforts to change 'Arafat's ways, Husayn is getting himself mixed up in militant statements which might encourage hostile terrorist activity in Judaea and Samaria.

'Arafat categorically denies that he was asked by Husayn to cease terrorist activity beyond the borders of Eretz Yisra'el. In the meantime, however, the PLO leader has gained the Jordanian monarch's public agreement to increase terrorist activity in Judaea and Samaria.

Israel has received clarifications and messages via "quiet diplomatic" channels about the internal needs which oblige Husayn to refrain from explicitly referring to negotiations with Israel. Israel has been asked to wait patiently until Husayn manages to free himself of the PLO. However, excessive understanding by Jerusalem and Washington for Husayn's reasons for using such harsh language against the Israeli Government and for encouraging the struggle against it embroils Husayn and cannot help him to rid himself of the PLO. As in the past, Husayn requires encouragement from Israel in his struggle against the PLO. This encouragement cannot be given through forgiveness; rather, it should be given by placing "stop signs" along the path of the Jordanian-PLO partnership. Without these signs, Husayn's situation might deteriorate as it did in 1967.

Thus, those who strive to reopen the Israeli-Jordanian dialogue cannot ignore the provocative remarks King Husayn directed at the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria. His advice might have thunderous results which would drown out the diplomatic whisperings which have crossed the Jordan River. And it is not impossible that public Israeli criticism of his call for revolt against Israel could actually help him even more than accepting his harsh remarks and their possible results.

Briefs

New IDF Chief Officer — Brigadier General Shmu'el Arad was appointed chief infantry and paratroop officer. He will replace Brigadier General Yitzhaq Mordekhay. Brig Gen Shmu'el Arad was one of the commanders of the Entebbe operation. [Summary] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 31 Oct 85 TA]*

Jewish Emigration From USSR — Last month 124 Jews left the Soviet Union, this being about 30 more than the previous month. Of them, 40 immigrated to Israel and the others moved to other countries, mainly the United States. This was reported by the Council for the Jews of the Soviet Union. [Text] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 1 Nov 85 TA]*

October Economic Data — The government funneled 550 billion shekels into the economy in October, mostly to redeem bank shares held by the elderly. Israel's foreign currency reserves dropped by $21 million and now total $2.4 billion. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein notes that this sum does not include $1.2 billion in U.S. aid. Government expenditures decreased by yet another 11 percent this month, compared to the average in previous months. [Text] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 1 Nov 85 TA]*

October Income Tax Revenues — Revenue from income tax fell by 15 per cent in October, compared to September, while value added tax and import tax collections rose strongly, the Treasury reported yesterday. Total government revenues for October came to 1,044 trillion Israeli shekels, 12.6 percent more in real terms than in the same month last year. For the first seven months of the current fiscal year, from April through October, revenue rose by 18 per cent compared to the equivalent period in 1984. [Excerpt] *[Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Nov 85 p 2 TA]*

October Unemployment — Unemployment increased in October by 10 percent compared with September. This was reported at the end of week by Gid'on Ben-Yisra'el, the head of the Histadrut's employment headquarters. [Summary] *[Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Nov 85 p 1 TA]*

ALGERIA

Messaadia Confers With Polisario Leader

LD070854 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Algiers, 6 Nov (APS) — Algerian-Saharan talks took place today between Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, and President Mohamed Abdelaziz, the SDAR president and Polisario secretary general.

The meeting allowed a review of the situation in the Arab Maghreb in general and the development of the liberation struggle by the Saharaoui people — that for their independence and self-determination in particular. Bilateral relations between the two revolutions were also included in the talks.

FLN Political Bureau Views PLO, Sahara Issues

LD061208 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The FLN Political Bureau met today under the chairmanship of the head of state. At the end of the meeting the Political Bureau set the date of the 15th FLN Party Central Committee session for Wednesday, 27 November 1985.

The Political Bureau also heard reports by the foreign affairs minister on various international topics. Within this context, the Political Bureau assessed the situation in Western Sahara and reiterated Algeria's firm attachment to the authentic self-determination, unhampered and without distortion, of the Western Saharan people. This self-determination can only be usefully implemented if it is accomplished in conformity with OAU Resolution No. 104 initialled by the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. The Political Bureau reiterates Algeria's conviction that solving this fratricidal war will facilitate the construction of a greater Maghreb, which is the best guarantor of the security, stability, and prosperity of all Maghreb people and the best way to fraternity and concord.

The Political Bureau also examined the latest developments in the Middle East and reiterated that experience abundantly taught the Arab nation that there is no just and long-lasting settlement to the Middle East crisis or the Palestinian question outside a global settlement. Such a settlement can only be credible or viable if it takes into account the national rights of the Palestinian people in their entirety or ensures that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and grants it the right to a complete participation in everything that affects the historic fate of the Palestinian people. At this moment, when developments are occurring aimed at forcing the Arab nation to further withdrawals, the imperative today more than ever is to restore the unity of our nation around a cohesion of the ranks of the Palestinian resistance and its political program, the unskakeable essence of which resides in the Palestinian people setting up an independent state in their historic lands. Our awareness, faced with the new challanges thrown at us, must be able to lead us together to draw up a strategy of joint political action reinforced by our trust in the cause of Palestine and to pledge ourselves on this basis.

LIBYA

Further Reaction to U.S. 'Plot' Reported

Diplomat on 'Self-Defense'

AU051939 Rome ANSA in English 1932 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, November 5 — Libya has taken "necessary measures" for her "self-defence" the deputy head of the Libyan diplomatic mission in Rome, Muhammad Ahmad 'Abd al-Hadi, announced here today after *THE WASHINGTON POST* disclosures that the C.I.A has a plan to overthrow the Libyan regime.

"The existence of an American plot against Libya does not surprise us" he said, adding "The American magazine *NEWSWEEK* revealed a similar plan against us four years ago."

The Libyan diplomat went on to cite examples of American hostility towards Libya, in particular the U.S. refusal to deliver eight transport planes in 1974, the Pentagon's decision to wage an "economic war" against Libya in 1977: the same department's affirmation that the U.S. reserves the right to take "necessary measures" against Libya, and finally the encounter between American and Libyan jets over the Gulf of Sirte [Gulf of Sidra] in 1981.

'Abd al-Hadi went on to say that the United States, by their hijacking of the Egyptian airliner to the Sigonella NATO base after the Israeli attack against the Palestine Liberation Army's headquarters in Tunis, shows itself to be what Libya has always claimed: a "threat to peace."

PFLP-GC Promises Military Support

LD070736 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Nov (JANA) — Brother Ahmad Jibril, PFLP-GC secretary general, announced today that thousands of Palestinian fedayeen are ready to fight on the side of the people of the Jamahiriyah against the despicable American conspiracies.

In a statement today, he stressed that all the fighters of the front are standing by the Libyan Arab people and the Great al-Fatih Revolution. He condemned the the conspiracies and schemes plotted by Reagan's administration against the options of the Libyan Arab people, who are now controlling their own destinies by virtue of their revolution.

Visiting Iranian Holds Talks

LD052213 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] In his second round of talks with 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, Libyan secretary for foreign affairs, Sheykh ol-Eslam, the political under secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, talked today about collaboration between the two countries in confronting U.S. incitement and conspiracies.

In these discussions the political under secretary of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of our country also condemned the recent American plots against Libya and called for action by the countries of the world against state terrorism that is now being planned by America and perpetrated against many countries of the world.

East Bloc Envoys Summoned

LD061817 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Nov (JANA) — The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today summoned each of the ambassadors from Bulgaria, Poland, Democratic Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Romania and handed them messages for their foreign ministers from the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison on the American conspiracy against the Libyan Arab people. This conspiracy was disclosed by *THE WASHINGTON POST* and confirmed by the American Administration through the investigation ordered by Reagan to learn how the reports about this conspiracy were leaked to the above-mentioned paper.

These ambassadors confirmed their countries' support and backing for the Jamahiriyah against this base conspiracy and their condemnation of it. The ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was also received and handed the message. The Yugoslav ambassador confirmed his country's strong support to the Libyan Arab people in their confrontation of all imperialist plots and plans, particularly since Yugoslavia and the Jamahiriyah have something in common — the Nonaligned Movement.

World Combat Center Statement

LD061053 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Statement issued by the Executive Bureau of the World Center for the Combat of Imperialism, Zionism, Reaction, and Fascism — date,place not given]

[Excerpts] The world's progressive movements and revolutionary committees, the fighting revolutionary forces, and the front of small peoples, which together form the World Center for the Combat of Imperialism, Zionism, Reaction, and Fascism, as leaders of the world revolutionary movement and instigators of the world's peoples' popular revolution throughout the world, have daily become more sure of America's open hostility toward the struggling small nations. Thus, America's designs to strike at the Jamahiriyah are viewed as nothing new, for the Jamahiriyah is the world center for the combat of imperialism, Zionism, reaction, and fascism. It is the pan-Arab command of the Arab revolutionary forces. It is the advanced trench against the forces opposed to the peoples.

The world center's forces declare full support for the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary command vis-a-vis the American plans to contain the universal liberational role of the Great 1 September Revolution, under the command of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and will bolster their holy alliance with them in their struggle against the American-Zionist reactionary aggression.

They also declare the start of a counteroffensive against the American interests throughout the world, stemming from the principle of collectie struggle as a legal norm which derives legitimacy from the principle of legitimate self-defense.

The world center forces also declare their stand on the side of the movements of the blacks, American Indians, and oppressed minorities in the United States so as to transfer the battle into the filthy American arena in order to undermine the regime there from within and speed up the end of its terroristic role in the world.

The world center revolutionary forces affirm that Grenada's invasion by the imperialist forces will not pass unpunished and that they shoulder the responsibility for its liberation.

The triumph of the jamahiri theory, which undermines all unjust relations and creates a free human society in which the popular masses possess authority, wealth and arms, is capable of facing up to the American tools of war and devastation, and ending their abominable role in the world.

Students Vow To Strike

LD070811 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The brother commander has received a cable from the Arab students studying in the Jamahiriyah in which they affirmed their rejection of all forms of hegemony and subservience, their rebellion against the weakening Arab conditions, and their eternal and absolute alignment with the Arab masses in every part of our greater Arab homeland and their readiness to offer sacrifices and stand against all American terroristic designs, which are directed against the Arab existence and its true revolutionary force represented by the revolutionary committees movement.

The students pledged to the commander to strike at the American interests wherever they may be in the world and to achieve the historic cohesion that will help to realize the comprehensive unity of the Arab masses in wich the mases would take possession of their power, wealth, and arms and with which the entire Arab land would be liberated.

Anti-U.S. Demonstrations Held

LD070936 Tripoli JANA in English 0821 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Safar 24, Nov. 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Baladiyat Zliten's masses of the basic people's congresses, educational congresses, and productional congresses took to the streets in a demonstration of anger and challenge to the mean conspiracies and plots prepared by the U.S. imperialists against the Libyan Arab people and its civilised accomplishments.

Demonstrators issued a statement confirming their confrontation to these conspiracies and their adoption of the decision of death in defence of people's authority and the preservation of the Arab nation's dignity.

America and those who ride along with it, its agents who kneel for it, should know that Jamahiriyah is a masses' state and not a Grenada, Jamahiriyah's soil will become a grave-yard for invaders, the masses' will will be the solid rock where all conspiracies will be smashed, the leader of the Great al-Fateh Revolution is an inseparable part of the Arab masses and that any attempt aims at him will never passes through, because the masses will be protectors of the revolution and its historic leadership. [sentence as received]

The statement went on to indicate that when America plots degrading conspiracies and schemes in secret, it proves how cowardly and mean it is. It should know that it had miscalculated and will fail as it has done many times before. Masses of this Baladiyat declare and confirm by this demonstration that they stand against this conspiracy, confirm insistently that they work to realise Arab unity and press ahead until the masses' state spread all over the world.

People's congresses' masses of Ifrin Baladiyat staged today a demonstration of anger and challenge to terrorist Reagan's administration's plots and schemes against the Libyan Arab people which aim at its giant accomplishments realised by the effect of the Great al-Fateh Revolution.

The angry masses burnt an effigy if Reagan during their demonstration.

Today, for the second consecutive day, masses of Al-Bayan Al-Awal-Banghazi-city staged demonstrations of anger and denunciation of the mean degrading conspiracies which the Reagan administration tries to impose upon the choices of the Libyan Arab people of freedom and democracy.

Took part in these demonstrations were masses of producers from various people's sectors. They roamed a number of squares and main streets of the city carrying green flags, portraits of the leader of the revolution and expressive banners. They changed slogans condemning these criminal terrorist actions.

The demonstrations masses issued a statement condemning this conspiracy which tries to abolish the civilised accomplishments the Libyan Arab people achieved thanks to the Great al-Fateh Revolution. They confirmed their disregard of these terrorist hostile plots against Jamahiriyah's people because when America faces Jamahiriyah's people it will face a people which owned its authority, wealth and arms.

In Baladiyat Azzawiyah, people's demonstration of anger brust out. Azzawiyah city's student masses organised a protest demonstration against U.S. aggressive policy towards Jamahiriyah's people.

Male and female school students carried flags, banners and portraits of the leader and chanted slogans 'Our leader, march and take no notice', 'Our leader, we will confront them with blood', and 'Down with America, the Arab people knew its way'.

Banners had slogans written on them saying: 'Libya is not Grenada' and 'We are against America and its accomplices'. The demonstration went through squares and streets of Azzawiyah city and rallied in front of the Baladiyat Congress secretariat where one student read a statement saying:

At the time the forces of evil and aggreession which allied themselves with Arab reaction and which aim at getting at the Great al-Fateh Revolution and its accomplishments, we declare ourselves as a student force pressing ahead on al-fateh road, and by the guidance of the jamahiri thought we dash forward. We welcome death for the cause of the Great Al-Fateh, creator of achievements, the birth of first jamahiri in history, creator of people's congresses, people's committees and jamahiri thought which handed authority, wealth and arms to the struggling people's masses.

Speeches were made confirming that an embargo on a whole nation will make this nation more powerful and more determined no matter how much the intelligence services and agents rallied and no matter how much the tyrannical forces conspire, for the masses here on ths land own authority, wealth and arms, and are the rulers here in Jamahiriyah, [word indistinct] the basic people's congresses and no force can defeat this people which embraced freedom and will not part from it.

More Demonstrations

LD062130 Tripoli JANA in English 1815 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 23, Nov. 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — For the second day running, this morning the masses of the basic people's congresses in various areas of Jamahiriyah took to the streets in massive demonstrations of anger challenging the malicious role the U.S. imperialism tries to play against the people of Jamahiriyah, which refused and still refuses kneeling, submission or surrender to all political and economic pressures, which was revealed by the secret documents *THE WASHINGTON POST* newspaper published exposing the hostile aggressive action Reagan intended to take against the freedom and the choices of the Libyan Arab people.

In Ajdabia city this morning, the masses of the basic people's congresses and Arab masses went out in a raging angry demonstration in denunciation of American imperialist schemes against Jamahiriyah's people.

Participants in the demonstration roamed the city streets carrying green flags and banners confirming their continuous readiness to foil all terrorist attempts America plots against the Libyan Arab people and its great accomplishments.

The masses participating in the demonstration issued a statement confirming that no matter how hard America tries to conspire against the people of Libya, it will, not and never, succeed to impose its domination on a people which owned its destiny, its daily bread, its future and made its way towards freedom and liberty.

The statement said that America, which forgot the Vietnam lesson, must not forget that Jamahiriyah is not Grenada and its land cannot be violated by a voyage or nuclear force show through the Gulf of Sidra which will be defended with lives.

In Al-Bayda city masses of the basic prople's congresses in Muhafazat al-Jabal al-Akhdar municipality took to the city streets in a march of fury and challenge to the leader of world imperialism and terror — America.

Marchers roamed the streets and squares carrying green flags and portraits of the leader of the revolution chanting slogans condemning the degrading conspiracy the U.S. imperialism plotting against the progressive states which refuse U.S. domination.

The participants cabled the leader of the revolution confirming their adherence to: the historic leadership, the principles and goals of the Great al-Fatih Revolution and their ever present readiness to defend the civilised accomplishments realised on the Jamahiriyah soil.

In Darnah, the masses of the basic people's congresses denounced the American threats to Jamahiriyah. This morning they took to the streets in a demonstration of anger and denunciation. They condemned terrorism which America has a leading role in and directed against the Libyan Arab people.

A statement was read out at the demonstration which confirmed that America with its fleets will not silence the voice of freedom highly raised in Jamahiriyah and will never fear the U.S. imperialism's threats.

In Ajjamil area this morning, the people's massed took to the streets in demonstration of anger denouncing the terrorist schemes the Reagan government tries to implement against the free Libyan Arab People's choices.

Ajjamil area's masses announces their readiness to confront and defeat any outside aggression aims at the freedom of this country and they are watching in readiness all the plots of aggression and terror and will not be detterred by American fleets no matter how collosal they are.

This morning, the masses of the people's congresses in Al-Khums staged a demonstration of anger and challenge against the acts of aggression the Reagan government intends to carry out against the achievements and the victories of the Arab people in Libya.

The demonstration roamed the streets of the city chanting slogans denouncing the terrorist policy of America towards the freedom and the progress of the nations which reject imperialist domination.

In Baladyat al-Shati, the masses of the basic people's congresses who staged a demonstration this morning, denounced the plots and terrorist conspiracies Reagan instructed his intelligence services to plot and carry out against Libya.

They strongly condemned these provocative attempts declaring their readiness all the time to confront all attempts and defend the civilised aims and achievements the Libyan Arab people manufactured on oits soil by the effect of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Arab students at Ghar Younis University organised this morning a demonstration of anger and denunciation against the Reagan terrorist Government of America which still plots secret filthy conspiracies against the people of Jamahiriyah.

The Arab students issued a statement confirming that they will form an invincible fence against the aggressions and the arrogance of the U.S. Administration. They said that Jamahiriyah is a fortress for the revolutionaries which attracts all freemen and not a Grenada. It is a cemetery and a grave-yard for colonialist invaders.

The Ghar Younis University's Arab students denounced in their statement the cowardly negative stances of the governments and the rulers who hideout in palaces and had surrendered to the will of Reagan and the American black house. These stances do not in anyway reflect the stances of the Arab people and its lively forces which unreservedly assigned themselves for the defence of Arab nation's honour and for the preservation of its territorial waters and land against any outside aggression aimed at destabilising the Arab region in the name of peace which basically means surrender.

In Misratah city, angry demonstrations were staged this morning by the masses of the basic people congresses. They denounced imperialist plots and schemes of terrorism organised by the cowardly Reagan administration which tries to impose them on the Arab people in Jamahiriyah which owned authority, wealth and arms. They will not be scared by those cowardly actions Reagan, the Zionist agent and leader of international terrorism, plots against the people of Jamahiriyah.

A statement was read out in which the people's masses confirmed their readiness to confront the terrorist plots of the Zionist agent's administration and defend the revolutionary achievements realised by the effect of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

PRC's Tian Jiyun Signs Protocol, Departs 6 Nov

LD070531 Tripoli JANA in English 0909 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 23, Nov. 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A protocol to consolidate bilateral co-operation between the two friendly countries was signed this afternoon in Tripoli between Jamahiriyah and China.

The protocol was signed by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Agricultural Reform and Land Reclamation, for the Libyan side and Tian Jiyun, vice president of the Chinese State Council, for China.

The protocol consists of an agreement to consolidate bilateral co-operation in the fields of trade exchange, health, banking, housing, light industries, traditional industries, joint investments, vocational training and public services. Mr. Tian Jiyun, vice president of the state council of the People's Republic of China and the delegation accompanying him this afternoon left Tripoli after a few days visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Burkinabe, Ghanaian Visitors

LD061026 Tripoli JANA in English 0912 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 23, Nov. 6, JAMHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution today received Major Jean-Baptiste Boukari Lingani, minister of defence and war veterans in Burkina Faso, and Captain Kojo Chikata, member of the Ghanaian Provisional National Defence Council.

Al-Turayki Receives Togolese Delegation

LD070953 Tripoli JANA in English 0825 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 23, Nov. 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau this afternoon met with Barry Moussa Barque, Tololese minister of equipment, mines and posts and telecommunications, Koffi Djondo, Togolese minister of state enterprises and the delegation accompanying them.

The two sides discussed at their meeting ways and means to consolidate and develop relations of co-operation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Togo as well as the need to give support to their joint companies, the implementation of bilateral agreements signed by the two friendly countries and a number of international issues of mutual interest.

The Togolese delegation expressed the thanks and gratitude of the Togolese people and government to the Libyan Arab people for its backing and support for Foreign liberation movements in their struggle against racist regimes in South Africa.

The togolese delegation lauded the existing co-operation, based on bilateral and joint action as well as the policy of partnership, the establishment of companies and projects in all fields for the benefit of the two friendly peoples in Jamahiriyah and Togo.

MAURITANIA

President Returns From Senegal, Makes Statement

LD062348 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpts] President Maaouiya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of the Republic, and his wife returned this afternoon to the capital from Dakar following a friendly and working visit to the fraternal Republic of Senegal. In a statement to the national press, Colonel Taya said:

On 5 and 6 November I paid a friendly and working visit to the Republic of Senegal in response to an invitation from my brother and friend, President Abdou Diouf. The results of the talks that took place between the Senegalese and Mauritanian delegations were beneficial and in accordance with the excellent state of relations between the Republic of Senegal and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

This occasion enabled both sides to review the various aspects of the cooperation relations that bind the two countries and permitted a fruitful exchange of views on the regional, African, and international situations.

MOROCCO

King Speaks on Anniversary of Green March

LD070010 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2211 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Speech by King Hassan II marking the 10th anniversary of the Green March, at the royal palace in Casablanca — live]

[Excerpts] God to be praised, prayers, and peace on the prophet and his family and followers.

Dear people. We celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Green March. Actually, in 1975 you began your march, walked on your Saharan soil, closed ranks with your brothers in the Sahara, and kneeled on the sands of the Sahara thanking God for His generosity and blessings.

Ten years have passed, dear people. They were not an easy burden. They were not years in which we could afford to be careless. They were not years in which we let emotions and whims gain control. They were years we all went through. They were years of patience and persistence, of policy, diplomacy, and advance without hesitation or slackness. They were years of sleeplessness, years of preoccupation, and years of difficult choices internally and externally. But, thank God, these years have passed. They were not years of poverty, but years of honor, years of bravery — years of tests and not years of crisis. They were years of solidarity. They were years of confidence and fearless march toward the goals and toward the fulfillment of aspirations.

During these years, dear people, we tried by all means to avoid (?battle) and make reason, perseverence, dialogue, and good-neighborliness prevail. We were forced, however, to do what we did — first, to show the whole world that we are willing to enter into a dialogue and (?negotiate), but dialogue does not mean inability or hesitation. Also we showed the whole world that Moroccan resources, thank God, are important and huge — foremost its human resources. You showed, dear people, with your daily sacrifices — civilians and military men at every level; in every club, house, and home — you showed, dear people, that when you make a decision you are able to implement it, with God's help. You showed, dear people, that you can be forgiving to everything and give up many things other than your land and your territorial integrity.

After several years, as you saw, we are able, thanks be to God, to control the situation in the Sahara from the military point of view. We are able to control the situation because we were patient, because we made sacrifices and because we endured. We took control because the Moroccan soldier, thanks be to God, is a soldier of which you can be proud today, as your fathers and forefathers were proud of him. We are in control because we followed perseverence, methodology, and strategy in the military field, which corresponds fully to the weather, sands, vast distances, and enemy who runs and avoids the battle. We are in control, dear people, even from the political point of view, and that is because we have squeezed our enemies and opponents, as Morocco has had the initiative since 1981. Morocco said: I want a referendum. Morocco said: I am ready for the referendum. In 1981 and 1982 Morocco decided to accept the referendum and in 1982 with its African sisters it prepared the means for the implementation of this referendum.

The situation remained like that, and suddenly we were taken by two surprises. The first surprise — and it was the great, enormous and grave not for us but for Africa — was that the OAU disavowed its constitution — I am not saying its charter — and violated it, forgetting that those events, the events of division and separatist tendencies that the few attempted to impose on Morocco, a genuine country, are awaiting all of the African countries, or some of them, or the majority of them, and that what it has done constitutes one of the most grave precedents. [sentence as heard]

Evidence of what I am saying is the fact that no more than 1 and 1/2 months have elapsed since the recognition by one the most important Nonaligned countries of the merceneries — of one faction of it, and not one of the smallest factions — which, according to reports yesterday and today, has started to demand not only autonomy, but independence. Therefore, it is imperative for every responsible official in this field not to make further moves until he foresees the consequences of his steps and what precedent he might create.

The second surprise was in the OAU — namely, it demanded that Morocco conduct direct talks or negotiations with those who are disobedient among its sons and those who defy its rule. Morocco can never make such a move.

After we refused to negotiate with the foreigner who was then controlling the Moroccan Administration — not the sovereignty but the administration of Morocco — how could we agree to negotiate with those who are less than us, those whom we consider as Moroccans, but muniteers and rebels? Nevertheless, we did not close the door of dialogue. We have carried out talks with our neighbors, whether at summit level or through the exchange of envoys. We were as flexible as possible, but when we felt that the serious basis that should have emerged from the talks, memos, and discussions was not respected by the other side we opted for freezing — not cancelling — the dialogue until they returned from the basis they proposed, from the basis of jokes to the basis of seriousness.

We did not stop at this: We always accepted the mediation of anyone who wanted to mediate. To the extent that His Majesty King Fahd of Saudi Arabia offered his mediation we accepted it immediately and suggested to his majesty that we should meet in his residence in Marbella, which is considered to be Saudi territory, and that we should talk at summit level. We said we are always ready to go for discussion and for reconciliation or arbitration, knowing that our [word indistinct] is made of steel. The other side refused. This is why every time it was possible for one, two, or three persons to come as direct witnesses on the presentation of Morocco and the presentation of the others, dialogue became impossible, because the concerned parties wanted the dialogue to be bilateral so that they could coordinate as they wish and add or subtract as they wish.

In view of all this, we decided to put an end to these dodgings, suspicions, and hesitations for international public opinion and assure our friends and allies of our stances and good intentions. We said we would pay a personal visit to the United Nations to deliver our speech, but circumstances did not allow us to do this. We commissioned our prime minister, Karim Lamrani, to deliver our speech on our behalf, because our crown prince was then still convalescing after a traffic accident, for his deliverance from which we thank God. Our prime minister delivered the speech.

The speech contained important points: First, we decided on a unilateral cease-fire except in self-defense. Second, we are ready as of the beginning of next year to hold a referendum in our Saharan territories, and we authorise the UN secretary-general to take the necessary measures and to add to the efforts of the United Nations the efforts of all those of goodwill in the regional group.

Why did we submit this request to the United Nations? Because the OAU cannot be judge and jury. The OAU accepted this fictitious republic, and after that it cannot be the judge in this issue. We believe our position is correct and that our logic is correct, and that they are based, before anything, on international laws and traditions.

Then, suddenly, new obstacles emerged. For instance, the referendum can never be right as long as the Moroccan Army and administration are in the Sahara. This is a fallacy that we all heard in Nairobi in 1981 and 1982.

Our answer regarding this matter was beyond doubt. Our answer put pressure on opponents and was convincing to friends. They became convinced that it is [word indistinct] for the Moroccan Administration and Army to leave the Sahara during the referendum. We have been hearing such myths at the United Nations lately. First, for many years there has been no precedent for holding a referendum in a certain country in the absence of an apparatus there that would guarantee the safety and freedom of the existing population. Even if we did not consider Morocco and the Sahara to be one and even if we were not considered, or if we were considered by everyone to be a state that runs the affairs of the Sahara without having sovereignty over it, there has been no precedent, even in relation to the states running the affairs (?of such territories) that they have withdrawn without carrying out their duty of guaranteeing the security and freedom of people and property, even during a referendum. [as heard] Thus, Morocco cannot make any such concession, because, first of all, it does not concern us — neither here nor there, as we say in colloquial language. Second, it would be a flagrant violation of all the judgments issued in this regard in international law.

Let us assume that Morocco had accepted this: It would do so on the condition that we arm the population with the same weapons that are in the hands of its opponents: artillery of all types, missiles, cannons, rifles, and machineguns. By this we would create a civil war along the borders of three countries in Africa: Mauritania, Algeria, and the old borders of Morocco. If this is what the international community wants as a guarantee of security, let us not forget the Spanish Canary Islands, which might now join NATO, and let us not forget the consequences to Mali and Senegal after Mauritania. If this is what the international community wants — well, they say 15,000 armed men; I have 100,000, but we will give them the same weapons the others have. Then we will sit and watch. If this is what the international community wants — to put out the fire by kindling it — it will be responsible for the consequences. I do not think that we will reach this degree of absurdity, deterioration of logic, and lack of farsightedness.

My dear people, I am very proud today to tell you, as a doctor, as I have always told you, that your health and your blood pressure are good, thank God, and make us hopeful and more optimistic.

My dear people, I have the honor — this is very seldom said by a head of state to his people, but to you I say it — I have the honor to tell you that you have, thank God, broken all the records that I had expected from you. This is because today we have reached 156 billion centimes — 156 billion centimes — out of which 35 percent has been collected from individuals. This 35 percent that came from individuals is important. The remainder has come from companies and banks. If this indicates anything, then it indicates, first, your confidence in your own country and in your currency. It also indicates that the body of the country is sound, despite the fact that in March we raised a loan. This loan coincided with the end of the holidays. It is known that people spend money during the holidays and that this loan coincided with the school entrance days so as to enable parents to buy all the items required for school. Despite all this, my dear people, we were able, from inside and outside Morocco, in the course of 3 months or less, to collect 156 milliard centimes.

If the misled ones think that they have managed to tire you out and bleed you dry, then they are utterly mistaken. They are mistaken today, tomorrow, and the day after. Let them rest assured that when we took the oath of the march, we knew why we were taking this oath. We knew what we were expected to do: Sacrifice money in return for our honor. We did so because we had ambitions — we expected to be martyred for our aims.

We would not have been able, my dear people, to celebrate this march in such a glamorous manner had the bravery of the Moroccan soldier been lacking — that new Moroccan who I discovered, as I have told you, on the frontiers of the desert.

My dear people, you might not be aware of the value of the march that you have made. You may know, my dear people, that it was in human terms the greatest march in the entire world since the dawn of history. Second, it was magnificent and unique, because it was carried out without weapons. Third, it was a march full of women, because women are an essential element in the inspiration and encouragement of men. At times they constitute part of the logistics.

May God preserve these qualities in you, dear people, because you are worthy them as long as you adhere to the Koran and the ideal of his prophet and as long as in your march you always are like a driver in traffic — always looking ahead. You see in your march your glorious history, feeling confident about the present and looking forward to the future.

Peace on you, and God's mercy.

SUDAN

Syria's Al-Ahmar Begins Talks 5 November

JN061019 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Nov (SANA) — The talks between the Syrian party and government delegation led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and the Sudanese delegation led by General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, deputy chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC], began here last night.

Gen Fadl welcomed the Syrian delegation, said the visit is an important one, and reviewed developments in Sudan following the April uprising, which ended the era of Numayri, who led the country to collapse and curruption. Fadl added: We in Sudan follow developments in the Arab homeland with interest. We also follow the role of the Syrian Arab Republic and its great responsibilities to defend the Arab nation's issues against those who lie in wait for the Arab nation. He pointed out that the Sudanese people have always fought beside their brothers against Zionist ambitions and to defend Arab rights and regain the usurped Arab territory.

Fadl then briefed the Syrian delegation on the broad outlines of Sudan's foreign policy. He said: Thanks to contacts, we were able to restore Sudan's bright face. Therefore, at the top of our priorities was holding contacts with Syria to remove the cool atmosphere in relations between the two countries.

Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar expressed his and his delegation's pleasure at visiting Sudan. He pointed out that the delegation's visit at this particular time is to express solidarity with the Sudanese uprising. He also briefed the Sudanese side on the economic and political developments in Syria under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. He pointed out that the objective of the visit is to acquaint the Syrian delegation with the Sudanese situation, especially after the Sudanese people saved the country from Numayri's regime, which led it to collapse and corruption.

Comrade al-Ahmar added: We hope that your uprising will achieve progress, prosperity, and national reconciliation for Sudan and its people. We in Syria are ready to extend as much expertise as we can in order to contribute to developing your country. Al-Ahmar also spoke about developments in the Arab arena and Syria's role in confornting these developments and defending pan-Arab issues against the Israeli aggression, imperialist plots, and capitulatory plans.

Views Gulf War, Disputes

JN061123 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Nov (SUNA) — Syria has declared that the Iraq-Iran war is unjustified and that President Hafiz al-Asad's view is that this war is against the Arabs and restricts the potential of both Iran and Iraq in serving and supporting the Arab cause.

This clear Syrian objection to the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war was voiced by a high-ranking Syrian official, 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, during his first round of talks in Khartoum, yesterday. Al-Ahmar is leading a high-ranking party and governmental delegation on visit to Sudan.

Al-Ahmar affirmed that Syria is making extensive efforts aimed at containing any action that might lead to expanding the scope of war, since Syria is the country most harmed by it because it is on the confrontation line with the Israeli enemy.

Referring to Arab disputes Al-Ahmar described them as transient and said that Syria would continue to try to unify the Arab ranks.

Confers With Leader

JN061446 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Nov (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, received 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and the delegation accompanying him this morning. Al-Ahmar conveyed to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab the greetings of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian Government, people, and party. His excellency asserted Syria's support for and solidarity with the popular uprising in Sudan.

Al-Ahmar pointed out that he was briefed by Gen Siwar al-Dhahab on the circumstances the Sudanese people inherited from the defunct regime, as well as the steps adopted by the Military Council and the Council of Ministers to tackle them. He expressed satisfaction over the steps accomplished in this regard within the framework of the course opted for by the Sudanese people.

Al-Ahmar expressed satisfaction over the concern shown by the Sudanese people toward Syrian issues. He said this shows the depth of ties between the two peoples, asserting that officials in both countries will reinforce and develop joint relations in all spheres.

Meets With Ministers

JN071046 Khartoum SUNA in English 1028 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum Nov 7 (SUNA) — Assistant Secretary General of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, who is currently visiting Sudan, met separately with Defence Minister 'Uthamn 'Abdallah, Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub and Information Minister Muhammad Bashir Hamid.

'Abdallah said that their meeting tackled problems and fragmentation of the Arab nation and achievement of a reconciliation to enable the nation capable to confront Israel and its supporters.

The defence minister added that the meeting also reviewed the Israeli raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis. We came to a conclusion that the Israeli aggression was a result of the disunity prevailing in the Arab nation, he said.

The foreign minister said that he and the Syrian official agreed on the necessity of coordination between foreign ministers in the two countries.

We are expecting great hopes from our ties with Syria and for this reason we reopened our embassy there, he said.

Auuyb added that he had explained to the Syrian official the dimensions of the Sudanese foreign policy which based on good neighbouring, solving problems by peaceful means and boosting relations with all countries.

The information minister said that he suggested to the assistant secretary general of the Syrian Arab Socialsit Ba'th party to arrange practical measures for information cooperation between Sudan and Syria particularly the revival of a frozen agreement signed by the two countries in this respect.

Hamid added that they had reviewed the hostile information activity of the Israeli enemy and means to confront it.

Sudanese-Libyan Military Committee To Be Formed

JN061106 Khartoum SUNA in English 1032 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 6 (SUNA) — A Sudanese-Libyan joint military committee will be set up to persuade [as received] the procedures of the Libyan military support to Sudan which was ageed upon during the last visit of a Sudanese military delegation to Libya, Defence Minister General 'Uthman Abdallah said.

He added that the joint committee will also follow up the procedures of the new military agreement reached with Libya under which the latter will train Sudanese pilots on helicopters in Libya.

It is worth recalling that General 'Uthman Abdllah has conferred here yesterday with a Libyan military delegation led by Colonel

Muhammad al-Rifi who conveyed a message from member of historical leadership, commander in-chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis to General 'Uthman Abdallah.

The message was devoted to the aspects of bilateral military cooperation, SUNA learned.

U.S. Envoy Conveys Reagan Support to Leader

EA070947 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has reaffirmed the U.S. stand in support of the government and people of Sudan for building a democratic system and its economy. This was conveyed to General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, Transitional Military Council chairman, by His Excellency Hume Alexander Horan, U.S. ambassador in Khartoum, when Gen Siwar al-Dhahab received his excellency at the People's Palace at noon today.

On the other hand, his excellency the ambassador expressed his gratification at what President Reagan had affirmed, namely his country's stand alongside Sudan, in Washington this morning when he received the credentials of Salah Ahmad Muhammad Salih as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Sudan to the United States.

The ambassador added that the meeting also dealt with the relations between the two countries and ways of strengthening and developing them.

Party-Union Alliance Calls for National Conference

JN061126 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 6 Nov 85

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[Text] Meddani, Nov. 6 (SUNA) — A political declaration released here today by the General Secretariat of the Political Parties and Trade Unions Alliance, an offshoot of Khartoum-based National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country, called for the holding here of a national conference.

The conference is to be held to determine ten missions and objectives the declaration said were historical to consolidate democracy process, create an adequate atmosphere for political stability and to block the way in front of any military adventure.

The conference will also legitimize those objectives in a national action charter, including the southern question.

The declaration set the ten missions and objectives as follows:

First: Comprehensive political evaluation for the achievements and a negative aspects of action in the past months of the interim period.

Second: Agreement on the essential objectives of political action during the postinterim period, to be reached by all concerned political forces, to safeguard democracy process and eventually block the way in front of any military adventure.

Third: Support for the National Alliance role in power as popular parliament, which should contribute in planning, surveillance during the interim period.

Fourth: Participation of all forces in liquidation of the defunct regime effects in all life aspects.

Fifth: Affirmation by all political national forces of their vigilance to encounter challenges and dangers threatening democracy, through supporting and consolidating free democracy and abolition of all laws impeding liberties.

Sixth: Finding out of means by which the national forces could contribute in saving national economy and liberating it from subordination and backwardness aspects.

Seventh: Unification of national forces views around the question of constitution.

Eithth: Unification of capacities and exerted efforts to stave up drought and famine effects and any other natural dangers and coordinating official and popular efforts.

Ninth: Solution of the southern problem within the context of regional self-governing based on democratic principles in virtue of limited authorizations realizing real participation of all national forces.

Tenth: Setting up of clear and declared principles for the foreign policy sticking to the charter, for the sake of liberating the foreign policy from subordination, supporting the nonalignment policy and liberation movements.

Alliance Endorses Democracy Protection Charter

JN071119 Khartoum SUNA in English 1032 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum Nov 7 (SUNA) — The National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country has unanimously endorsed the democracy protection charter.

The charter contains vital and important articles in securing the itinerary of democracy in the country.

Any aggression against democracy should be faced by civil disobedience the charter said.

Democracy way is the sole guarantee for solving Sudan's problems and securing its future.

The democracy preservation will be maintained only by the commitment of all parties to the multi-parties system, popular sovereignty, independence of judicial power, sovereignty of law and to the respect human rights.

The charter affirmed its refusal to any kind of dictatorship.

The charter designated the role of the Armed Forces as a national one such as protection the unity of the home land and democracy.

Armed Forces are not allowed to be involved in political problems except through the high executive body of the state, the charter said.

Any foreign country that recognizes or support any dictatorial system in the Sudan would be blacklisted as a foe, thus the people of the Sudan is not committed to any agreement concluded by dictatorial regimes, the charter added.

The National Alliance will immediately be transferred to a popular resistance front the time an aggression is launched against the democracy, Article (9) in the charter said.

Falasha Case Defense Testimony Claim Rejected

JN061030 Khartoum SUNA in English 1014 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Safar 23 Nov 6 (SUNA) — The state security tribunal on the Falasha case yesterday decided not to consider tape-recorded testimonies by two defendants in the case as judicial and rejected a request by the defence for hearing or reading it out as a court document.

The defence claimed that the recorded testimonies are considered a document according to identifications of the evidence law while the prosecution argued that the said testimonies are not judicial for not being included in the interrogation register.

The court decided to check the testimonies in question which were recorded by the province judge when the two defendants were offered amnesty.

National Alliance Urges Repeal of Numayri Laws

JN061058 Khartoum SUNA in English 1022 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 6 (SUNA) — The National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country yesterday called for cancellation of a number of laws issued by the ousted President Numayri.

The alliance in a memorandum signed by all the political parties except the Democratic Unionist Party said these laws contradict the transitional constitution of 1985.

The memorandum will be sooner submitted to the cabinet. The laws include 1983 (?sharia' laws).

The alliance yesterday unanimously approved the democracy protection charter.

Bar Association Laws To Be Ammended

JN071125 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov, 7 (SUNA) — The Council of the Sudanese Bar Association has decided to make fundamental amendment in the Bar Association laws to do away with the restraints in the previous laws.

The previous act of the Bar Association had been endorsed during the era of the ousted President Numayri and it included many articles restraining the freedom of the press.

The amendments are designed to give press freedoms particularly in this new phase that followed the popular uprising and the return to the multi-parties system.

The amendment will also include the journalist code of honour to promote journalism profession in the country.

Police Will Not Request Curfew Extension

JN061054 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 6 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Police Authority said it will not request the continuity of the night curfew reimposed after Sept. 25 incidents despite it reduces the rate of crime. [sentence as received]

Acting Director of the National Capital Police Gen. Abdallah 'Abdu Kahin said the combating of crimes is a police task and the reimposing of the curfew is temporal.

The daily *AL-AYYAM* newspaper in its yesterday editorial urged the concerned authority to cancel the night curfew because it restricts the peoples move.

Meanwhile the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* reported today that the police had opened fire on a person who refused to obey his orders during the last night.

The citizen was reportedly died, but no further information were mentioned.

Kahin said the investigation said the citizen had been pursued by a group because he attempted to break into a residence.

SPLA Reports Government Violates Cease-Fire

EA061805 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Radio SPLA correspondent in western and central Upper Nile administrative areas under the zonal command of Sudanese People's Liberation Army High Command member and member of SPLA Executive Committee Lieutenant Colonel William Nyuan Bany has informed radio SPLA that Siwar al-Dhahab's forces attacked SPLA positions around Malut area last Sunday. According to the information, the enemy was beaten back, leaving behind 61 soldiers dead and a large number wounded. The SPLA officers who conducted the operation are: Lieutenant Gatkuoth Opyikor, Lieutenant Francis Nyuonkur, and Sergeant Iffen Kanyang.

In another development, the enemy attempted to attack SPLA positions at Malut again and fell into an ambush by SPLA forces, in which five enemy soldiers were killed. The ambush was conducted by Lieutenant Alan Squish Goku, Lieutenant Tang Wal Luwal.

Commenting on these developments, the official spokesman for the Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement blamed Siwar al-Dhahab's forces for having violated the cease-fire, which the SPLA is still observing.

TUNISIA

UGTT Strike Call Reportedly 'Widely Supported'

LD052222 Paris International Service
in French 2030 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpt] In Tunisia a call for a general strike made by the General Confederation of Tunisian Workers [UGTT] seems to have been widely supported today in Qafsah, Qabis, Al-Qasryan, and (Sidi Bou Zyil). In Tunis senior university lecturers held a 1-day strike. In Safaqis, the second largest town in Tunisia, schools have been closed for a week because the teachers are on strike. All these moves are aimed at protesting the setting up throughout the country of provisional UGTT committees hostile to the leadership of Abib Achour. It is worth noting, however, that the UGTT headquarters, closed 5 days ago by police, has been reopened. Finally, the Arab Journalists' Federation criticizes the arrest of five of their Tunisian colleagues, two of them working for the UGTT daily, *Al-Sha'b* , which was suspended for 6 months in July.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu, Delegation Pay Visit to USSR

For Ethiopian and Soviet media reports on the visit to the USSR, beginning 31 October, of an Ethiopian delegation led by Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia secretary general, including his meetings with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, see the Sub-Saharan Africa section of the 1 November Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT*, and subsequent issues.

KENYA

'Good Progress' Reported at Uganda Peace Talks

EA062001 Nairobi KNA in English 1800 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi continued to chair the Uganda peace talks today at Harambee House, Nairobi. Good progress is reported being made at the talks.

The Uganda Government delegation is led by the vice-chairman of the Ruling Military Council and minister for Defence, Colonel Gad Wilson Toko, while at of the National Resistance Movement is led by its chairman, Mr Yoweri Museveni.

On the Kenyan side of the talks were the vice.president and minister for home affairs, Mr Mwai Kibaki, the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, the minister for energy and regional development, Mr Nicholas Biwott, the chief secretary, Mr Simeon Nyachae, a permanent secretary in the office of the president, Mr James Mathenge, and the permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Bethuel Kiplagat.

Moi: 'Almost a Breakthrough'

EA071059 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 7 Nov 85 p 1

[Nelson Osiemo report entitled "Uganda: Reason to Smile — Moi"]

[Excerpts] President Moi announced last night that there has been a significant "breakthrough" in the Uganda peace talks he has been chairing in Nairobi since 26th August. The president was optimistic that a peace agreement will be reached with a view to restoring law and order in strife-torn Uganda. President Moi, who emerged from last nights plenary session at 7.30 pm., told newsmen that the talks had been "very productive". "It is almost a breakthrough", he said, and wished the journalists who have been covering the talks a "pleasant weekend".

The talks will resume on Saturday. Meanwhile, the eight-man committee which has been dealing with finer aspects of the talks since last Thursday continues with its work in preparation for the Saturday plenary session.

The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, told press men that the meeting had "finished all aspects to be covered", and that there was not any major disagreement on the proposals submitted by both sides to the talks.

The government delegation is led by the vice-chairman of the Military Council Colonel Gad Wilson Toko, who is also minister for defense, while the NRM [National Resistance Movement] delegation is led by its chairman, Mr Yoweri Museveni.

Mr Mwangale said the committee would continue with its work today. It is trying to find a common ground on outstanding issues which include peace-keeping or observer forces. "There will be a possible plenary on Saturday", he said. Earlier, Mr Museveni, who had described the talks as "optimistic" had clarified his intentions in appointing an interim government to administer areas already liberated by his movement.

"There has been an uproar about us forming an interim administration", he acknowledged. "It is not a government but an administration which will provide services to people in the area... we are not forming a rival government to that of General Tito Okello", he explained adding: "That is why we call those people we appointed as commissioners".

Mr Museveni denied charges that he was trying to divide Uganda into Banto and Nilotic factions. He also brushed off Radio Uganda broadcasts that some of the people he had appointed commissioners and political heads had renounced the appointments. "I have not heard of anyone renouncing his appointment. Radio Uganda announces too many wrong things...it is known for that", he charged. He pointed out that the people he had named into his interim administration were drawn from various tribes in Uganda — hence, he said, he was not tribalist as the Uganda Government claimed.

Col Toko also said the discussions were useful, and he was "optimistic". He declared to comment further, saying: "It is too early to reveal the remaining issues".

ANC's Tambo Arrives in Nairobi 6 November

EA062018 Nairobi KNA in English 1740 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Nairobi 6 Nov (KNA) — The President of the African National Congress of Azania (ANC) Mr Oliver Tambo arrived in Nairobi today from London. Addressing the press on arrival Mr Tambo said that as a result of his visit to Britain, where he met British parliamentarians and businessmen and explained to them what ANC stands for, there is a new, greater, awareness of the desire to end apartheid. The general feeling is that apartheid is no good and must therefore be ended, Mr Tambo said.

What differed, the ANC president went on, is the method of bringing apartheid down. This has been a big debate in the world today, especially the issue of sanctions on South Africa.

Regarding the future of Azania, Mr Tambo said that the charter of freedom of the ANC was very clear on security of every individual, black, white or coloured. The whites will be free from any fear and whereas some of them welcome this assurance by ANC some doubts do exist in the minds of those whites who have been privileged and are afraid of anything different.

On prevention of the press from covering certain events in South Africa, Mr Tambo dismissed the argument that blacks only acted when they saw the press. He said pressmen go to an area where they have been told there is trouble. "We are not playing to the galleries," Mr Tambo added. He said that the outside world was entitled to know the truth about the atrocities committed by the racist minority in Pretoria and advised the press to challenge this move and inform the world and South Africans about life in South Africa. "The press must make sure that the truth is known," Mr Tambo said.

Mr Tambo said ANC has strong support throughout South Africa he added that in recent months the awareness of the deteriorating situation in South Africa was increasing in Western countries and in places like USA, pressure from the people was resulting in de-investment by USA business firms.

The president of the ANC said he was here to brief President Daniel arap Moi on the situation in South Africa: "It is our practice, [words indistinct] to brief African leaders on the situation in South Africa," Mr Tambo concluded. He was met on arrival by Mr Richard H. Okwaro the deputy chief of protocol and other senior government officials.

Meets With Moi

EA062019 Nairobi KNA in English 1806 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Nairobi 06 Nov (KNA) — President Daniel arap Moi this evening at Harambee House held talks with the President of the African National Congress Mr Oliver Tambo.

President Moi said it was heartening that the black people in South Africa had refused to be refugees and were fighting the racist regime from within. This, said the president, was an indication that the majority black people were determined to fight for their freedom to the bitter end. Noting that Kenyans had also fought a bitter war for their freedom, President Moi assured Mr Tambo of Kenya's continued support.

President Moi denounced arguments advanced by certain quarters that blacks in South Africa were well paid. "Freedom and dignity are indivisible", he said, adding that being well-paid did not constitute freedom.

On the question of Uganda peace talks, President Moi said he was doing his best as Africa needed peace.

Mr Tambo noted with appreciation that Kenya's contribution to the OAU liberation committee had never been delayed. The ANC president described Kenya as a powerful pillar in the African Continent.

Briefing President Moi on the progress of the freedom struggle, Mr Tambo said the battle was fierce, but victory was certain. He said the question now was not whether the apartheid system would be dismantled, but what would happen after apartheid.

Mr Tambo thanked President Moi for his efforts in trying to find a peace formula for Uganda.

Moi Meets New Ethiopian, Soviet, Iranian Envoys

EA070802 Nairobi KNA in English 1236 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Nairobi, 5 Nov. President Daniel arap Moi said today that apartheid in South Africa was hindering the freedom of the majority in that country. He called on the superpowers to help resolve this problem and others in the world. He was receiving credentials from the new Ambassador of Iran, Mr Mohammed Sharif Mahdavi; the ambassador of the Soviet Union, Mr Vladimir Ivanovich [name as received]; and the Ethiopian Ambassador, Mr Legesse Wolde Mariam.

The president said we are all members of the human race and would like to enjoy freedom and dignity in an atmosphere of peace. He pointed out that no amount of talk can alleviate the suffering in South Africa adding that we stand by our brothers and sisters in South Africa who have the right to decide their destiny in freedom. The president emphasised that we denounce racism since we believe in humanity.

On the global problems facing mankind in general, President Moi said that people desired peace rather than fighting. He called on the Soviet Union and America to resolve the arms race for the good of all the people of the world.

He told the Soviet ambassador that Kenya would like to send more students for post-graduate courses in engineering and for other advanced technologies. He called for the cementing of relations between the two nations.

Talking to the Ethiopian ambassador, President Moi expressed satisfaction in the relations existing between Kenya and Ethiopia and expressed the hope that they would grow from strength to strength.

President Moi asked the three envoys to convey his greetings and best wishes and those from the people of Kenya to their respective heads of state and peoples.

The Iranian ambassador expressed the hope that economic relations between Kenya and Iran would be developed further and the horizon of cooperation widened. The Soviet ambassador said his country was doing its best to curb the arms race and was making efforts to avoid a nuclear catastrophe. The Ethiopian ambassador said he would do his best to bring Kenya and Ethiopia closer by promoting economic, social and cultural activities for the benefit of the two peoples.

The ceremonies were attended by the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale; an assistant minister for foreign affairs, Mr Philip Leakey; and the chief of protocol, Mr Gideon Uku.

SOMALIA

SNM Forces Report Victories During October

EA061116 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Somali National Movement [SNM] fighters launched several attacks in the Gedo and Bokol regions at the end of last

October. The Hilac Company of the 77th Battalion of the 6th Brigade [of the Somali Army] based in (Helaforor) in Lugh District of Gedo region lost eight soldiers killed. The SNM fighters had one fighter injured.

Units of SNM fighters stationed in the southwestern regions and troops of the 16th Battalion were locked in fighting between (Dorey) town and (Wasaqo) village in Bokol Region on 23 October. The SNM fighters killed 16 of the regime's soldiers and wounded 9 others: SNM fighters lost 8 martyrs.

Other reports from SNM bases in the southwest regions say that SNM fighters killed 10 of the regime's soldiers and wounded 20 others during an attack on the regime's commando force supporting the 16th Battalion at (Raq Durey) in Bokol Region on 25 October.

During the attack the SNM fighters destroyed a Land Rover, a Nissan transport vehicle, 8 tents, and 64 M-14's and other light weapons. The SNM fighters also set the enemy's fuel depot on fire. The SNM fighters, who held the Army base for several hours, captured one [word indistinct], light weapons, medicine, and important documents. One SNM fighter was martyred and two others sustained injuries.

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Announces New Council of Ministers

EA061342 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has announced the Council of Ministers of the second government of the United Republic of Tanzania. Announcing the Council to newsmen at State House in Dar es Salaam this morning, President Mwinyi said there were no big changes in the ministries and the ministers.

The council of ministers will include a deputy prime minister.

In a minor change announced today, the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs has been scrapped and joined to the Ministry of Finance. The ministry will now be called the Ministry for Finance, Planning, and Economic affairs.

Also, some of the activities conducted under the Prime Minister's Office have been discharged and they will now come under a new ministry, which is to be called the Ministry of Social Development, Culture, Youth, and Sports.

The new Council of Ministers is:

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defense:
Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim

Minister for Finance, Planning, and Economic Affairs:
Ndugu Cleopa Msuya

Minister for Communications and Works:
Ndugu Mustafa Nyanganyi

Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development:
Ndugu Paul Bomani

Minister for Foreign Affairs:
Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa

Minister for Manpower Development:
Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago

Minister for Home Affairs:
Ndugu Muhiddin Kimario

Minister for Education:
Ndugu Jackson Makweta

Minister for Minerals and Energy:
Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum

Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism:
Ndugu Gertrude Mongella

Minister for the new Ministry of Local Government and Cooperative Unions:
Ndugu Kingunge Ngombale Mwiru

Minister for Trade and Industries:
Ndugu Basil Mramba

Minister for Health and Social Welfare:
Ndugu Aaron Kiduo

Minister for Lands, Water, Housing, and Urban Development:
Ndugu Pius Nigwangu

Minister for the new Ministry for Social Development, Culture, Youth, and Sports:
Ndugu Fatuma Said Ali

Minister for Justice and the Attorney General:
Ndugu Lubuva

Minister of State in the Office of the President in charge of International Affairs and the Council of Ministers:
Ndugu Kighoma Malima

The other **Minister of State** in the same ministry to be **in charge of the Development of the Capital, Dodoma:**
Ndugu Samuel Sitta

Minister in the Office of the Second Vice President:
Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim

Ministers of State in the Offices of the Prime Minister and the First Vice President:
Ndugu Anna Makinda and Ndugu Charles Kileo, respectively

Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Affairs:
Ndugu Mbogoro

The names of deputy ministers will be announced later.

President Mwinyi also announced the names of principal secretaries and their deputies and directors of regional development.

[Nairobi KNA in English at 1210 GMT on 6 November in a short report on the new cabinet adds the following appointment:

Minister Without Portfolio:
Party Secretary General Rashidi Kawawa.]

Prime Minister, Second Vice President Sworn In

EA0611[illegible] Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpts] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi today swore in Ndugu Joseph (Sinde) Warioba as the prime minister and the first vice president of the United Republic of Tanzania. President Mwinyi also swore in Ndugu Idris Abdul Wakil as the second vice president. Ndugu Abdul Wakil is the president of Zanzibar.

The chief minister of the Zanzibar revolutionary government, Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad, has congratulated Ndugu Joseph Warioba on his appointment as the first vice president and prime minister of the United Republic of Tanzania. In his message Ndugu Hamad Assured Ndugu Warioba cooperation and close ties in order to promote national unity and strengthen the nation. He expressed confidence that Ndugu Warioba will use his experience and widespread knowledge in seeking ways of extricating our nation from its economic problems.

UGANDA

Army Leader Denies Reported Flight From Country

EA062034 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] A member of the Military Council, Lieutenant Colonel George Mkwanga, has refuted a report in a local newspaper that he had resigned his appointment in the Federal Democratic Movement as commander of the Federal Democratic Army. He also dismissed reports that he had fled the country to Nairobi, Kenya. The report, which appeared in *MINNO* newspaper, was attributed to Mr John (Kazora) of the National Resistance Movement [NRM] in Nairobi.

Lt Col Nkwanga categorically denied the allegation and dismissed it as a pack of lies perpetuated [as heard] by agents of the NRA [National Resistance Army] to try and create discord and division in the Federal Democratic Movement. He wondered how a prominent lawyer like Mr (Kazora) could come up with such wild allegations without checking his facts first.

He said that the truth of the matter is that he is very much around in Kampala all the time, attending Military Council meetings and carrying out his normal duties as usual. He said he had neither at any time left the country nor had he ever contemplated relinquishing his appointment with the movement. He wondered how he could desert his Federal Democratic Army at a time when it was successfully containing the National Resistance Army on the battlefront at Kayunga.

Lt Col Nkwanga reminded the NRM of the cause for which they took up the armed struggle saying that what the country expects of them today is to join other Ugandans in healing the wounds of the civil war and bring it to a complete end so that the country can embark on a program of political, social, and economic recovery.

Appointee Condemns Museveni Interim 'Government'

EA061136 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] One of the people named in the so-called interim government of Museveni, Mr John Obina, has categorically disassociated himself from the setup, saying the question of forming another government in Uganda is a provocation with terrible consequence. In a telephone conversation with the Uganda News Agency staff, Mr John Obina, now based in Kisumu, Kenya, said naming him in the so-called interim government was done without his consent. He added that he had never met Mr Museveni since he went to Kenya.

Mr John Obina, who is named commissioner-in-chief in the administrator's office of the rebel interim government, said dividing the country into two is not the best way to solve Uganda's problems. He warned that the question of forming another government in the southwest is a provocation with a terrible consequence.

He added that the people of Uganda are at the moment looking to the Nairobi peace talks as the only way to bring about lasting peace in the country. Mr Obina reiterated that his (?path) is for peace and not for war.

DP Terms NRA 'Government' 'Dangerous, Unprogressive'

EA062338 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The Democratic Party [DP] has described the National Resistance Movement's [NRM] decision to form a government in southwestern Uganda as a dangerous and unprogressive program and called upon the leader of the movement, Mr Museveni, and his supporters to desist from pursuing it.

In a press release issued in Kampala this afternoon, the party called upon them to concentrate on peace programs which will accord Ugandans self-determination, peace, unity, and progress. The DP further appealed to all peace-loving people in Uganda and outside to exert their influence on Mr Museveni and his supporters to revert to a peaceful solution to Uganda's political problems rather than pursue a military victory.

The gun, DP said, will never solve our problems.

DP said it believes that the NRA announcement to form a government in southwestern Uganda is a very unfortunate move which is likely to frustrate the entire peace process, and, in particular, the on-going peace talks [in] Nairobi.

The DP also observed with dismay Mr Museveni's move to divide the country into two separate states for his personal convenience in total defiance of the aspirations of Ugandans for unity, peace, democracy, and progress. The DP reiterated its position that peace can only be actualized through discussion and genuine agreement on essential conditions for lasting peace, reconciliation and unity for all Ugandans. It declared its differences with those who believe in military victory as the only solution.

'Many' Arrested in Kampala From Army

EA061953 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
6 Nov 85 p 32

[Report by Edward Kitakai "200 Arrested in Kampala"]

[Excerpts] Kampala, Tuesday — In a campaign to rid Kampala of murder, armed robberies and impersonation of Armed Forces personnel, as many as 200 people have been arrested and are being questioned on suspicion of illegal possession of guns and ammunition.

Sources close to the Uganda Police, however, revealed today that many of those arrested are members of the Uganda Army. others belong to one or the other of the four guerrilla units now represented on the ruling Military Council. It would appear that they had been staying outside their barracks illegally and then teaming up with ordinary criminals to terrorise the public at night. Since the operation which took place in the small hours of Sunday morning, and covered mainly the areas around old Kampala, Makerere, Kivvulu and Mengo, the city has been relatively free of the gunfire and rocket explosions that had become common in Kampala at night.

What remains to be tackled, residents say, is the robbery at gun-point of motor vehicles. It is becoming increasingly difficult for motorists to drive around after 7 p.m. A local newspaper, *"THE EQUATOR"*, reported recently that lots of vehicles, especially four-wheel-drive pick-ups, have been stolen in Kampala of late and driven to the north and north-west of Uganda and then sold cheaply in neighboring Zaire.

CHAD

Ambadassor to Zaire Discusses Nations' Ties

AB052255 Kinshasa AZAP in French
1630 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Interview with Maitine Djoumbe, Chadian ambassador to Zaire, by AZAP journalists Massikini and Lolo, not further identified, in Kinshasa on 2 November]

[Excerpts] AZAP: Mr Ambassador, what is the general situation in Chad on the eve of the financiers meeting on Chad due to be held in Geneva?

Djoumbe: In spite of the war imposed on us by Libya, and in spite of the drought of preceding years, as well as material obstacles, the economy has generally picked up owing to the persistent efforts of the Chadian Government. We therefore thank the countries and organizations which expressed their solidarity with Chad at the aid conference organized in Geneva in November 1982. As this aid has helped to relieve our people, and to rebuild the basic structures of the war-torn administration, my country is now aiming at the reconstruction of its economy. The major objectives will be an increase in agricultural production, the development of human resources, the fight against desert encroachment, and the rehabilitation of road and industrial infrastructures. To this end, Chad will organize a roundtable conference of financiers from 4 to 6 December. An interim development plan will be presented to the financiers in order to solicit funds. Once again, the Chadian Government calls on all countries and all international organizations to attend the meeting.

AZAP: How far have preparations for the second Brazzaville reconciliation conference between the Chadian Government and the opposition groups reached?

Djoumbe: In view of the country's experiences, it is important now that we carefully prepare the files so that when the interested parties meet in Brazzaville they will be able to achieve true and longlasting peace. Nevertheless, the government is ready at any moment to meet the opposition movements anywhere.

AZAP: Do you think, Mr Ambassador, that the planned encounter between President Hissein Habre and the Libyan head of state might facilitate national reconciliation in Chad?

Djoumbe: Well, we have always said and explained to the world at large that the main plague which devastates Chad is nothing other than the Tripoli regime which maintains the war and destabilizes my country. All our brothers in the opposition agree with that sad reality, including Al-Qadhdhafi himself, who recently stated that he will not allow any force to enter Chad and that the Libyan troops are in Chad to establish peace. Given this situation, it is necessary that the friends of Chad understand that the conflict is not at all an internal one, as some people would like to make people believe. That is why President Hissein Habre has found it wise to undertake a direct dialogue with the Libyan leader in order to discuss the issue. As a matter of fact, one should bear in mind that Al-Qadhdhafi has always and still continues to impose unacceptable conditions which aim at the annexation of Chad, either under the form of a merger, or with the conclusion of a military alliance in order to destabilize our neighbors, and so on... And if Al-Qadhdhafi proves reasonable by respecting the general principles contained in the UN, OAU, and Islamic Conference charters, to which Libya freely subscribed, one can state that national reconciliation and the advent of a durable peace will no longer be empty words.

AZAP: Do you see the current disintegration of the opposition groups as an advantage or a drawback in the reconciliation efforts, above all seen from the fact that each faction would like to negotiate personally with the incumbent government?

Djoumbe: The permanent concern of the Chadian Government is to bring all Chadians to reconcile with one another, in order to devote their efforts to the reconstruction of the devastated national economy. But it goes without saying that, in such case, it is easier to discuss with one or two opposition groups than to do so with 36 which all yearn for supreme magistrature of the country.

AZAP: After the military assistance given during the Libyan invasion, in what fields does the Zairian-Chadian cooperation presently work? Could you, Mr Ambassador, briefly inform us of the future prospects of this cooperation in light of Chad's current problems?

Djoumbe: You see, the quite natural relations and the active solidarity which have always existed between Chad and Zaire make it difficult to dissociate fraternity and cooperation in the noble sense of the word. Yet, I will simply add that as peace is restored progressively in Chad, the cooperation between our two countries, which now exists in the cultural and military fields, will grow from strength to strength and expand to other sectors which are of priority for our two states. And I think that Chad, which is a great stock-breeding country, will not hesitate to export fresh meat to Zaire as soon as structures allow it.

France's Guy Penne Arrives, Tours Towns

AB062245 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Guy Penne, the French president's adviser on African affairs, arrived in our country yesterday. The French president's adviser flew from Ndjamena to southern Chad with Moundou as the first leg. Our correspondent at the local radio station, (Laoungani Nali), was present at the airport when Mr Penne arrived in Moundou, and here is his report:

[Begin recording] Guy Penne's schedule in Moundou is quite tight: from 1150 to 1256 [1050 to 1156 GMT] Guy Penne visited economic installations in the town, namely the Logone Brewery, the Chad Cigarette Manufacturing Company, and the Chad Cotton Company [Cotontchad].

The French president's adviser and his delegation left Moundou for Sarh in the Moyen Chari, the second leg of his visit to the interior at 1545 [1445 GMT]. [end recording]

Visiting CAR Minister Comments on Relations

AB052250 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Da Silva Nzengue, the CAR information minister, who arrived in our capital last weekend and was received this morning by the president of the republic, El Hadj Hissien Habre, said at the end of his audience: I am here to revive our activities in the fields of sports, culture and arts, mass organization, and media. My mission falls within the framework of this cooperation which must be strengthened, the minister stated, adding that the CAR will never be the breeding ground for subversion against Chad's sovereignty and independence. Mr Nzengue then spoke with Radio Chad:

[Begin recording] I have come here on a precise mission, that is within the framework of my ministry, the Ministry of Information, Arts and Culture, Youth and Sports, and National Organizations. The CAR head of state is satisfied with the excellent ties existing today between Chad and the CAR at the levels of the governments, technocrats, businessmen, and institutions. The Chadian head of state asked me in the audience he has just granted me to tell his brother, General Andre Kolingba, that we have historic, cultural, geographic, and human ties. In fact, Chad and the CAR are two complementary countries.

In a nutshell, my mission falls within the framework of our cooperation; it is aimed at reviving our activities in the fields of sports, arts, culture, at the level of our mass organizations, and our media, in the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC]. We are UDEAC members; this union is designed to become a reality for our peoples and not just an organization of eminent statesmen, economic and administrative officials. The UDEAC must become a reality for each and every one, for each of our peoples. It is the duty of the media to mobilize and sensitize the people by disseminating information on the actions and realities of the UDEAC. In fact the news reports we receive come from press agencies outside our subregion and Africa; namely REUTER, AFP, UNITED PRESS, TASS, and so on. On the contrary, if we establish technical cooperation with our scanty resources within the framework of intra-South cooperation, we can receive news reports from African countries. For what happens in Chad affects us, too, while what happens in the CAR also affects Chadians. We can further say that what happens in Congo affects the CAR and Chad.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, in the past few weeks mass media have been speaking of Chadian refugees who have reportedly returned home under the auspices of the High Commission for Refugees. What is precisely the situaiton?

[Nzengue] The CAR position is simple. We are a hospitable country. All Africans, whether from the North, the South, the West, or the East, who arrive in our country, and who respect our sovereignty, our unity, and our desire of peace with all people in the world — all Africans who came deliberately or because of certain events — are welcome to settle in the CAR. But we do not allow an African from a friendly country, or a neighborly country to use the CAR to engage in destabilization, in manipulation, or in provocative actions, because the supreme interests of the people supersede the selfish interests of a few.

In our country there are Chadians who have established themselves ever since the colonial days. Some of them came at the same time as the Europeans. Chadians and Central Africans have historic ties with one another. Chadians are very dynamic in the agricultural and trade fields and they are never rejected. Today, with the events facing Chad; with the maneuvers carried out by some persons and a small group of people, and by some countries the identity of which you know as well as I do, some Chadians have found in the CAR a home — I won't call it a refuge — a real home of hospitality. As far as we are concerned, these Chadians should not forget their motherland, which is Chad. They can return to Chad at any time. We are working toward reconciliation between Chadians. There is only one Chadian fatherland, and in every country there should be a single rally and a single head of state. And especially when the head of state fights for the independence, sovereignty, and development for his people. And I believe this is what your head of state, His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre, is doing. [end recording]

GABON

Chadian Government, Opposition Meet in Libreville

AB052230 Paris AFP in French 1619 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Libreville, 4 Nov (AFP) — The delegations of the Chadian Government and the Action Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CAC-CDR opposition) have had informal contacts since their arrival in Libreville on Saturday, before a more official conference they are to hold in the next few days under the auspcies of the Gabonese Foreign Ministry, it has been learned from a Chadian source. The greatest possible discretion has shrouded these first inter-Chadian contacts which took place in the hotels within the city where the negotiators are staying.

It is recalled that the Ndjamena representatives are led by the foreign minister, Mr Gouara Lassou, seconded by the information minister, Mr Mahamat Soumaila. Two close advisers of President Hissein Habre, Messrs Mahamat Djiber, mayor of Ndjamena, and Mahamat Nouri, managing director of the Air Chad company, and the Chadian ambassador in Paris, Mr Ahmat Allam-Mi, are also present. The CAC-CDR delegation, comprising some dozen members, is led by the president of the organization, Mr Mahhmat Senoussi Kathir, and includes notably former Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) Information Minister Ouchar Tougourdi. It is recalled that the CAC-CDR is part of the Revolutionary Democratic Council which has always asserted that it recognizes the authority of Acheikh Ibn Oumar and claims that it is opposed to Libya.

ZAIRE

AZAP Notes Cooperation With USSR, Anniversary

AB061556 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1238 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 6 November (AZAP) — The Soviet Union will celebrate on Thursday the 68th anniversary of its Great October Revolution which marked the end of the czarist regime.

For more than 2 decades now, Zaire and the Soviet Union have maintained diplomatic relations which have been strengthened by many agreements in various fields — notably economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and commercial — as well as agreements on maritime and air navigation. The year 1985 marks the 25th anniversary of the establishment of these relations.

The recent visit to Zaire by the Soviet deputy minister of the merchant marines at the head of a Soviet delegation to the seventh session of the joint commission on maritime navigation sufficiently demonstrates the normal development of these relations. More than 20 Zairian youths are now undergoing high-level training in Soviet maritime navigation schools.

About 200 Zairians have already concluded their higher and university studies in the Soviet Union within the framework of the Soviet assistance for the training of qualified Zairian cadres. Nineteen scholarship holders, including five young girls, left this year for Moscow to study at institutions of higher education.

Within the framework of economic cooperation, a delegation of Soviet economic experts visited Kinshasa last April and submitted several economic cooperation projects to the Executive Council for study. The active Soviet participation in the 1985 Kinshasa international trade fair enabled the Soviet foreign trade organizations to study the Zairian market and to inform the Zairian economic and commercial circles about Soviet export products.

In order to help Zaire to successfully implement the program of the social welfare septennate [name of Mobutu's new 7-year term of office], the Soviet government has donated 320,000 doses of vaccines against various diseases. The Soviet trade union organizations have also presented a consignment of drugs to the UNTZA [Zairian National Workers Union].

State Commissioner Visits Angolan Refugee Sites

AB061750 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1805 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Nov (AZAP) — Citizen Kilolo Musamba, the state commissioner for social affairs, returned to Kinshasa on Tuesday satisfied with his stay of about 10 days to the Shaba Region where he went to personally assess the situation of the 40,000 Angolan refugees resettled in this region.

The Shaba visit was aimed at identifying the refugees and seeing the localities where they have been resettled, seeing their living conditions, and getting informed on the problems that they face. Citizen Kilolo expressed encouragement to the refugees engaged in agriculture or taking literacy courses with the assistance of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and invited them to obey the laws of the host country. He also visited those refugees suffering from malnutrition and tubercolosis and who have been admitted into hospitals in Dilolo.

The social affairs department chief also took the opportunity of his Shaba visit to acquaint himself with the feasibility potential of the community development and water supply project of Malembankulu rural area. In Lubumbashi, he showed interest in the running of his department's regional services, notably the social promotion centers of the Kukulu and Kenya areas as well as the Lubumbashi Young Delinquents Integration and Recuperation Center. This center, which trains professional personnel, is unique in its kind in the country and deserves support, the social affairs state commissioner stressed.

Citizen Kilolo Musamba, who was accompanied by Mr Essaied, the UNHCR delegate representative for Central Africa, will immediately leave for Kivu where he will visit the Bahai Association's community development project for functional literacy and social integration of pygmies.

BENIN

Soviet Georgia Republic Delegation Visits

AB052310 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Within the framework of the friendship and solidarity visits existing between the peoples of Benin and the Soviet Union, a delegation of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia arrived this afternoon in Cotonou. The Soviet delegation, which was headed by Comrade (Mega Shiriy), chairman of the State Committee [not further identified] of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, was welcomed at the Cotonou International Airport by Comrade Ali Moussa Traore, deputy chairman of the External Relations Commission of the Central Committee of the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party. Soon after their arrival, the leader of the delegation and the officer in charge of the cultural group granted an interview to our reporter, Osai Akobi. Listen to the leader of the delegation as he defines the purpose of their visit to Benin:

[Begin recording] [(Shiriy) -- in Russian fading into French translation] To begin with, I would like to greet you, dear comrades, on behalf of the Soviet people and of the people of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic whom I represent here. Our coming here is in connection with the festivities marking the days of the Soviet Socialist Republics taking place in the People's Republic of Benin today. The Soviet Socialist Republics are being represented by the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic. A special program has been drawn up in collaboration with the Beninese side. This program, about which I have already spoken to you, envisages as of tomorrow the beginning of a special exhibition devoted to the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic. This program also envisages visits to the various historical sites of the People's Republic of Benin. We will meet with the representatives of the working people, visit some production units and enterprises and, on our return, we will do everything possible to present the image of Soviet Georgia to the Beninese people by demonstrating to them the culture of our republic. The main point of all our activities here is to consolidate the friendship between Benin and the people of the Soviet Union.

[Akobi] Your visit to our country falls within the framework of the celebration of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and to this effect, a cultural show is envisaged at the Benin Sheraton Hotel and in the Arts and Cultural Hall. Will you please tell our listeners the highlights of the cultural shows that you will present to them?

[(Shiriy)] As the group is a folklore one, the highlights will be made up of popular songs and dances. During the performances by our group, the Beninese spectators will see popular dances and listen to Georgian music, which will enable them to have an insight into the lifestyle of the people of Georgia both in the past and in the present. It will also enable them to have a better knowledge of the culture of the people of the Republic of Georgia. [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Message to Castro on U.S. 'Terrorist Acts'

AB052315 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] We have learned from Cuba that Cuban airspace has been violated by an American military plane, and all those who know the American imperialist feeling toward the Cuban revolution should be worried. As it has always done when it comes to defending just causes, the voice of Burkina has been heard in condemning this act through the message written by the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso to Comrade Fidel Castro of Cuba. Here is the content of the message:

Comrade President, the revolutionary people of Burkina Faso have followed with indignation the violation of your country's airspace by a U.S. spy plane. By my voice and through you, they express our unflinching support of and active solidarity with the militant people of Cuba in the face of these acts of terrorist aggression.

The imperialists' tenaciousness in stopping the inexorable march of a revolution should convince the people who lead that revolution of the righteousness of their option. To this end, instead of weakening it, these terrorist acts will always strengthen the Cuban revolution which, I am sure, will inspire all the people whose indomitable awakening of conscience will lead them to revolutionary action against imperialist domination and exploitation.

The fatherland or death, we will win!

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, president of Burkina Faso, head of government

GHANA

Government Condemns CIA Plan Against Libya

AB062118 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The attention of the Government of Ghana has been drawn to reports in *THE WASHINGTON POST* concerning a CIA plan endorsed by the President of the United States of America to destabilize the Government of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. A statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs strongly condemns the reported plans and expresses its firm solidarity with the Government and people of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The statement recalls Ghana's own experience with CIA destabilizing activities and other Third World countries'.

All such activities are a flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of international law and of the UN Charter which enjoins all states to respect the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of other states. The government calls on the United

States of America, which professes to be the champion of liberty and human rights, to observe the common laws of international behavior and desist from interfering in the internal affairs of other states.

Cadres Leave for Mobilization Training in Bulgaria

AB062045 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Thirty cadres have flown to Bulgaria to undergo a 1-year training in mobilization for national development. Addressing them at the airport before their departure, a member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] and chairman of the Committee of Secretaries, Mr P.V. Obeng, said they were going as ambassadors to a friendly country. They should therefore maintain the cordial relations between the two countries. Mr Obeng said the cadres have not qualified to undertake the trip as individuals; rather it is the commitment of the revolution to train cadres to help advance the course of the ongoing proceses and it would be regrettable if they were not able to translate what they learned into reality.

Another member of the PNDC, Alhaji Mahama Idrissu, who saw the cadress off, said the nation needs them at this crucial moment of the revolution. Also at the airport were the political counsellor for the economic development of Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, Lieutenant Colonel J.Y. Asase; and the Bulgarian ambassador to Ghana, Mr Kostadin Gyaurov.

Ministry To Monitor Trade With Ivory Coast

AB060924 Accra Domestic Service in English
0900 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The Ministry of Trade has opened a new trade office at Jewi Wharf, near Half Assini in the western region, to monitor and maintain up-to-date data on the flow of imports and exports by land between Ghana and the Ivory Coast. According to the regional trade officer, Mr A.K. Bisago, the office will also serve as a focal point to advise importers and exporters on existing trade regulations. Speaking to newsmen in Takoradi, he appealed to importers and exporters to contact officials of the ministry operating in the area for the necessary information and assistance regarding imports and exports by land between Ghana and the Ivory Coast.

GUINEA

Council of Ministers Communique on 5 Nov Session

AB062215 Conakry Domestic Service in French
0645 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Communique issued by the Council of Ministers following its ordinary session in Conakry on 5 November]

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers held an ordinary session today, Tuesday, 5 November, under the chairmanship of the head of state, General Lansana Conte. The agenda included the following items:

1. Reports by members of the government on their trips abroad;

2. Activities of the various ministerial departments;

3. Miscellaneous issues.

The session, which began its deliberations at 1230, first heard Lieutenant Colonel Sory Doumbouya, minister of economy and finance, who has just concluded a visit to Saudi Arabia. During the visit, he examined with his Saudi counterpart the possibility of increasing and strengthening the cooperation between Guinea and Saudi Arabia. According to the minister, an atmosphere of total understanding and frank cordiality prevailed during the visit.

The council then heard Major Jean Traore, member of the Military Committee for National Redress, CMRN, minister of state for planning and natural resources, who led an economic delegation to the USSR. During the visit, Maj Gen Traore was received by Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, to whom he handed a personal message from President Lansana Conte.

In addition to his meeting with high-level officials, Maj Jean Traore held talks with the deputy chairman of the Soviet Government. [title as heard] The mission of the government's delegation touched on mining, the running of the Kindia Bauxite Office [OBK], geological research including the [words indistinct], the resumption of exploration on 45,000 (?square) km of the Guinean territory, and on all other fields of Guinean-Soviet cooperation.

Concerning the OBK, the Soviet side decided to increase to $20 million Guinea's share representing 10 percent of bauxite sales. In addition, the possible construction of one office building and two buildings for 200 housing units at Sinbaya was envisaged. Also envisaged was the possible restoration of the construction materials plant.

In the field of trade, both the Guinean and Soviet delegations expressed satisfaction over the increase in bauxite exports during the past 2 years.

In the field of agriculture, the two delegations agreed to reassign new objectives to the Monchon project which will become an integrated project providing assistance to farmers. In this connection, the dispatch here of a Soviet experts team was envisaged.

On fishing, the two sides agreed to strengthen their cooperation. The Soviet side will make available to the Guinean side R2 million for studies. A Soviet team will soon come to Conakry to this effect. Still on this point, the Soviet side agreed to accept payment in the form of bauxite for fish exported to Guinea. It committed itself to explore Guinean underground deposits. It decided to involve Guinean private businessmen in the creation of small industrial units.

In the field of education, the two sides expressed satisfaction over the results achieved so far in this field of cooperation between our two countries. The Soviet side considered the possibility of setting up two training centers and two buildings of 64 rooms each for the teachers. It will also make available to the Guinean Government 120 scholarships for advanced studies.

In the field of health, the two sides agreed to increase cooperation.

In the field of information, the two delegations agreed on the need to renovate the Sonkonia transmitter. They agreed to establish a Soviet-Guinean grand joint commission. They also decided that Guinea will open a permanent economic mission in Moscow.

Maj Jean Traore spoke of the atmosphere of understanding and mutual trust which prevailed at the talks.

[Signed] The Council of Ministers

GUINEA-BISSAU

Minister Arrested for 'Threatening State Security'

NC061933 Paris AFP in English 1921 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Bissau, Nov 6 (AFP) — Colonel Paulo Correia, the number two man in the Guinea-Bissau Government, was arrested today on charges of threatening state security, it was announced here. Also arrested was Colonel Lamine Cisse, a member of the Chief of staff of the Armed Forces of this small West African country, neighbouring Guinea and Senegal. Col Correia was vice-president of the Guinea-Bissau Cabinet, and minister of state for justice.

The communique, read over the country's radio, said the arrests of the two colonels had been agreed at separate meetings by the cabinet and the executive of the ruling PAIGC Party. But it gave no further details of the charges. The communique added that Col. Correia's parliamentary immunity had been lifted.

Observers here connected the two arrests with rumours of a coup d'etat that had circulated here during September and October. But the rumours were denied by the authorities.

Col. Correia became vice-president of the Cabinet in May 1984. He had been a member of the government since 1978, holding successively the portfolios of war veterans, defence and rural development. He survived the coup d'etat in which the current head of state, General Joao Bernardo Vieira, ousted president Luis Cabral in 1980.

LIBERIA

Press Union Requests Lifting Ban on Newspaper

AB061035 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Press Union of Liberia has called on the government to reopen the *DAILY OBSERVER* newspaper. In a news release issued yesterday, the committee noted that such a positive move on the part of the government will be a practical translation of the reconciliatory gestures Head of State CIC [Commander in Chief] Samuel K. Doe and other government officials have been making to the Liberian press recently. The press union release said it notes with interest CIC Doe's post-election declaration that the press should be a key factor in the national development of the country. The committee observed that the press, of which the *DAILY OBSERVER* is an integral part, is not a natural adversary of government. In fact, it should be a mutual ally of government in a developing nation like Liberia in order to effectively fight against the effects of illiteracy, disease, hunger, corruption and injustice.

The release, however, noted that such a relationship between the press and government should not mean that the press should remain silent on corruption, sycophancy and misuse of power among government officials, and the violation of human rights in the country. Noting that a responsible press can greatly help a government to monitor the direction of a nation, the release called upon those government officials threatening journalists to desist forthwith as such threats can only make journalists more determined and fearless. The release said it would appear that these threats from some government officials are an embarrassment to the government, as recent statements of disassociations and denials indicate. The release concluded that the reopening of the *DAILY OBSERVER*, which had been closed for nearly a year now, and the reinstatement of Radio ELWA former Chief News Editor Joe Molba, will create a better atmosphere between the government on one hand and the Press Union of Liberia and media institutions on the other. This is the third time the Press Union of Liberia is appealing to government for the reopening of the *DAILY OBSERVER*.

NIGERIA

Thirty Percent of Diplomats To Be Recalled

AB062110 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Summary From Poor Reception] "Eighty percent of the country's diplomats are to be recalled home to save foreign exchange. The minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, announced this today while speaking to newsmen in Lagos. Airport correspondent Oke Ekyampon has the rest of the story:"

[Begin Ekyampon recording] "Prof Akinyemi said that the Federal Government would conserve 70 million naira in foreign exchange as a result of the exercise. He disclosed that the country's embassies abroad would be cut down to the minimum in order to function effectively and rationally. The minister stated that the exercise would not necessarily mean that the diplomats being recalled were going to lose their jobs," but added that it was an indication that such an exercise might result in retrenchment in the ministry.

He said that as of now, the exercise would be limited to recalling 30 percent of the country's diplomats abroad.

"Prof Akinyemi, who left Lagos today for a 2-day official visit to the Republics of Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Burkina Faso, said he was carrying special messages from President Ibrahim Babangida to those countries' heads of state. He said that his visit was part of the Federal Government's determination to forge broader cooperation and understanding between Nigeria and brother African countries." The minister said his visit cannot claim to repair relations between Nigeria and her neighbors because of its brevity. Prof Akinyemi stated that the president was committed to the principles of ECOWAS, and for the community to be effective, it was only political will that was needed.

Answering a question on South Africa, "Prof Akinyemi said the Federal Government supported the armed struggle and total economic sanctions against South Africa."

SENEGAL

President Meets With Mauritania's Ould Taya

AB062130 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The president of the Republic of Senegal held private talks with His Excellency Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, the CMSN chairman and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. These talks were extended later to include members of the two delegations.

In the afternoon, the head of state and Mrs Abdou Diouf went to the Dakar-Yoff Airport to see off their illustrious guests who were leaving Dakar at the end of their working visit to Senegal.

Late in the afternoon, the president of the republic went to the National Assembly to attend the meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party.

Ould Taya Comments, Departs

AB062240 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The Mauritanian head of state left Dakar early this afternoon. Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya was seen off at the airport by Abdou Diouf, the president of the republic, surrounded by members of the government and diplomatic corps. Before his departure, the Mauritanian head of state disclosed to the press the outcome of his talks with his Senegalese counterpart:

[Begin Ould Taya recording] The talks that I had yesterday and today with my brother, President Abdou Diouf, were fruitful and enriching. We moreover had the opportunity to review all aspects of cooperation between the two countries and we came out of the talks fully satisfied with the results. There was a common desire to enhance and strengthen the excellent relations that exist between the two countries for the great benefit of the two brotherly peoples. As you know, the proximity, the historical ties, and especially our common religion, namely Islam, constitute supporting factors that enhance and will continue to enhance relations between the Republic of Senegal and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. You also know to what extent the Senegalese people enjoy the esteem and respect of the Mauritanian people, who particularly admire the untiring struggle being waged by President Abdou Diouf in Senegal, in Africa, and in the world for the great benefit of our peoples, of the African people, and the oppressed peoples. I wish to express my satisfaction over the identity of our viewpoints on African, Arab, and international issues which came up for discussion.

Before concluding, I would like to again express my thanks to His Excellency President Abdou Diouf and Mrs Diouf for the warm and sincere welcome given us during our entire stay in Senegal. [end recording]

ANGOLA

UNITA Reports 73 Killed in Government Forces Bombing

MB070727 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 7 Nov (KUP) — Toxic bombs, napalm, and other explosive devices are being used again to destroy Angola. This time the bombing occurred in Cuanza Sul Province and was made by MIG aircrafts in retaliation for a successful UNITA attack against the village of Cassangue on 25 October.

According to a source connected to the UNITA chief of staff, 73 civilians died during these bombings aimed deliberately against the civilian population in revenge for the military setbacks suffered by the Russian, Cuban, and MPLA troops against the UNITA guerillas.

The napalm incident took place at Galanga, 23 km southeast of Cassangue. In addition to the 73 dead, the population of Galanga was left without a school, hospital, some houses, and material possessions which were destroyed during the attack. Among the dead were old people, women, and children.

UNITA forces killed 47 FAPLA soldiers and captured 3 others. UNITA armed forces also destroyed 7 military vehicles and captured 56 assorted weapons. The UNITA armed forces suffered six dead and nine injured, according to the communique.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Sends Greetings Message to Gorbachev

MB070650 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has sent greetings to Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, on 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In his message, the Mozambican leader stresses that the victory of the October revolution, the result of the just and heroic struggle of the Soviet people against exploitation and humiliation, inspired the peoples who, wanting to live in peace and to build a society based on equality and justice, have been struggling for their freedom.

President Samora Machel also points out that the Soviet people, who have endured a history of struggle and war, the most violent moment of which was World War II, have used the struggle for the maintenance of peace and friendship among peoples as the hallmark of their policy. The Mozambican people highly appreciate the multifaceted efforts of the USSR in defense of the peoples from a nuclear war and hope that the next Geneva summit will be crowned with successes and contribute to ending the arms race, nuclearization, and the threat of nuclear war promoted by the ultrareactionary circles of imperialism, the message says.

The supreme leader of our country also stresses that the successes attained by the fraternal people of the USSR in the economic, social, technical, scientific and cultural fields have made the USSR a highly developed socialist country which is respected by the peoples and nations of the entire world. Samora Machel adds that this development, resulting from the hard work of the Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU, is proof of the role played by socialism in promoting the true progress of the peoples. In his message, President Samora Machel expresses the profound desire for a continued strengthening of the relations of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation between the two parites and peoples.

On the occasion of the same anniversary, the Mozambican head of state also sent a message to Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Likwise, Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano sent greetings to his Soveit counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze.

Maputo Ceremony Marks Soviet Anniversary

MB070542 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpts] A ceremony sponsored by the Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples and the Soviet Embassy to mark the 68th Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary was held at Matchedje Cinema in Maputo last evening. On this occasion, (Valeriy Damayu), the Soviet charge d'affaires, spoke of his country's various phases of development from the October Revolution to the present state of the USSR. He also spoke of his country's prospects aimed at raising the standard of living of the Soviet people.

International peace as well as mutual and advantageous cooperation with all countries regardless of their political and economic systems are some of the aspects that the USSR aspired for in its foreign policy, (Valeriy Damayu) underlined in his speech. Hundreds of invited guests were present at the ceremony.

The Soviet diplomat said that the Soviet people appreciated the efforts mounted by the People's Republic of Mozambique to confront the difficulties created by imperialism and armed bandits. He also underlined the existing cooperation between the two countries.

The Mozambican Government was represented at the ceremony by Daniel Mbanze, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, who said that the Frelimo Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique fully supported the peace efforts initiated by the USSR and the United States.

Daniel Mbanze added that the party and government of the People's Republic of Mozambique joined other peoples of the world to hope that the peace efforts undertaken by the USSR and the United States will be crowned with success. The Mozambican official also underlined the existing cooperation between Mozambique and the USSR. He discussed various other aspects of October Revolution as well.

FPLM Destroys Two 'Bandit' Camps in Tete Province

MB061253 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The FPLM destroyed two armed bandit camps in (Taque) and (Nhamadzi) in Tete Province on 24 and 29 September, respectively. During the military offensive that resulted in the destruction of these two camps, the FPLM captured an assortment of war materiel. Some 200 people who were forced to live under the yoke of the armed bandits were released.

Our armed forces also repelled a bandit group in the village of (Caxete), some 5 km from the capital of Macanga District. The bandits had set a house on fire and plundered goods belonging to the defenseless population. Once detected by our armed forces, the bandits fled.

'Armed Bandits' Kidnap 10 People in Maputo

MB061841 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] At 2300 on 4 November, a group of armed bandits kidnapped 10 people at Urban District No. 6, Zona Verde, in Maputo. According to the secretary for defense and economy of the Urban District, the bandits stole foodstuffs and clothes from the population before they were put to flight by the people's militia alerted by the residents of the area.

NAMIBIA

SADF Reports Death of Serviceman in 'Skirmish'

MB061006 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The defense force has announced the death of a 20-year-old national serviceman in a skirmish with terrorists in the operational area. He has been named as rifleman Nicholas Willem Smuts, the son of Dr and Mrs Smuts of Verwoerdburg.

SWAPO, Police, Civilian Killings Reported

MB061718 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1659 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 6, SAPA — Fighters on both sides died in several skirmishes between Koevoet police and SWAPO insurgents, while a number of civilians accused of collaboration with the security forces were killed by insurgents in Northern SWA/Namibia, according to latest inquest documents on war deaths. The inquest findings were filed in Windhoek today.

According to evidence, two Koevoet policemen, Constable Johannes Vos, 21, and Special Constable Frans Bashilyu, 18, died when a group of SWAPO insurgents launched a heavy attack from a bush on about 32 members of the South African police's special counter-insurgency unit.

A policeman, Constable Frederik Stols, said that on May 28 this year, he arrived at a kraal in the Ashuupa area in northern SWA/Namibia when it was already getting dark. He drove his casspir into bush to flush out an insurgent whom he had spotted, but without success. When he turned back "the terrorists began with a massive attack from the bush," he said. When the shots died down, they found the two policemen lying dead and several others wounded. The bodies of two SWAPO insurgents were found in the bush.

Two Koevoet policemen, Special Const Petrus Jacob, 19, and Special Const Petrus Ndikando, were killed when a casspir vehicle detonated two landmines.

Koevoet member Warrant Officer Schalk van der Merwe said in evidence that on June 23 last year his group was following up information about the abduction of pupils and teachers in the Efindi area of northern SWA/Namibia. They were travelling in three casspir armored vehicles. At about 4.30 pm the vehicle in the middle was flung into the air by the impact of two landmine blasts. Const Jacob's skull was broken and Const Ndikando's head crushed by the force of the explosion.

A Koevoet policeman, Special Const Tobias Johannes, 30, was killed in a police-laid ambush for SWAPO insurgents, while a civilian, Mrs Klaudia Silvianus, 75, died in the crossfire.

A Koevoet member, Special Sgt Sacaria Iita, said his unit had been following the tracks of about eight SWAPO insurgents in the Iikalo area of northern SWA/Namibia on the night of February 21. They decided to lay an ambush between two villages, when insurgents wearing camouflage uniform and armed with AK47 rifles emerged.

"We immediately opened fire, and they returned the fire and began fleeing," Sgt Iita said. Const Johannes died from a thigh wound which bled profusely. Mrs Silvianus was shot in the head.

A road builder, Mr Matheus Otto, 37, was clubbed to death by SWAPO insurgents after he was accused of collaborating with the South African Defence Force. His wife, Mrs Sofia Otto, 26, said three armed men who introduced themselves as SWAPO insurgents arrived at their home in northern SWA/Namibia at 10 pm on May 30. Her husband denied a charge that he had been to a SADF base at Ombalantu the previous day, but they took him outside and beat him with clubs. Attempts to revive him with water failed "and I could see my husband was dead," she said

Three members of the same family were gunned down by SWAPO insurgents in northern SWA/Namibia on June 4 this year. They were Mr Paulus Hauanga, 56, a teacher, Mrs Elise Hauanga, his wife, and son Mr Samuel Hauanga. According to evidence, two SWAPO insurgents armed with AK47 rifles rounded up the family. A son, Mr Gottlieb Hauanga, 18, said one of the men shot his father in the head and then pulled his mother away "and he began shooting her in the stomach." His brother was shot at a nearby village.

After the killings, Mr Hauanga said the insurgents took articles nad money from the family shop and said they killed the three "because they were puppets of the SADF." A housewife, Mrs Johanna Ngholi, 53, was tied with her hands behind her back to a tree, and her throat was cut by SWAPO insurgents who said she caused the deaths of many of their comrades, since she had a brother in Koevoet, evidence before the inquest court said.

A daughter, Mrs Josefina Shagheta, 30, said four armed men clad in camouflage uniform arrived at their home in northern SWA/Namibia at about 9.30 pm on June 26. They ordered them to unlock the family's shop and took money and beer. They took Mrs Ngholi away "and I later heard my mother groaning," Mrs Shagheta said. She found the body with multiple stab wounds tied to a tree.

Mr A.P.J. Kotze, who presided at the inquests, found that death in each case had been caused by unknown people.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further on Government-Imposed Media Restrictions

Nel, Denter Interviewed

MB060902 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Interview with Mr Louis Nel, deputy minister of information, and Mr Edgar Denter, chairman of the Foreign Correspondents' Association, on the "Network" program with Pat Rogers — live]

[Text][Rogers] The restrictions announced by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, at the weekend forbidding local and foreign journalists from filming scenes of unrest have elicited strong international and local reaction. The Foreign Correspondents' Association [FCA] in South Africa has warned that the restrictions are the beginning of the slippery slide towards a totally controlled press. On the other hand, the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, has accused foreign correspondents of ignoring and misrepresenting facts. In the studio tonight to discuss the issue is the chairman of the FCA, Mr Edgar Denter, and the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel. Mr Nel, how do the new restrictions reconcile with the statement of the president shortly before, on Thursday night, to the effect of support for freedom of the press?

[Nel] It has got nothing to do with freedom of the press whatsoever. Journalists, accredited journalists, will report freely what is happening from these unrest areas, and they will report on what is happening in these unrest areas, and there will be no difficulty as far as that is concerned. In other words, no blanket is being placed on what they can report from there.

[Rogers] Now, when you say accredited journalists, you are talking about accredited print journalists.

[Nel] We are talking about accredited print journalists. The restrictions apply to television crews. And that has been done for a very specific reason. We have found — evidence is quite clear — that the mere presence of television cameras seems to be or to operate as a catalyst for further violence. It creates further violence. It spurs on further violence. And I might say that some of the newspaper articles and leaders that have been written over the past few days, and even those who are very critical of the government and of these restrictions, seem to accept the fact that the mere presence of television crews seems to spur on violence. That is why I would like to ask Mr Denter whether he agrees with this statement, that the presence of television crews in an unrest situation can have a bearing on the escalation of violence.

[Rogers] I will put that question to him shortly, or have him answer that question put by you. But just on a point of information, first. Talking about accredited print journalists, am I right in saying that there, too, they are required to operate through police liaison personnel?

[Nel] That is quite right, and this is the practice that of course operates in other parts of the world as well. In England, during unrest scenes recently, journalists were kept away from the unrest scenes by the police. The situation was regarded to be sensitive, and they were not allowed in, even also television crews. And only at a later stage were they allowed to film the rioting. It is very important that the reporters not become part of the demonstration, and that is why this practical arrangement has been made. And I may point out that many journalists operate freely with the police on this basis. This is a tested procedure that has been followed, and it works well in practice, and it will allow journalists the opportunity to freely report.

[Rogers] Mr Denter, could you perhaps answer the question raised by the minister?

[Denter] I do not share the opinion of the deputy minister in that regard. In my opinion, to speak about there being no difficulty in reporting simply is not proven by facts as far as we were told. It is quite obvious that if there is an unrest situation in a township, camera people have to move out. I see them as journalists as well as printing journalists. In our opinion, we see this as a very severe cut in our free flow of reporting. We see it as censorship, because you cannot report independently anymore. If you are a print journalist and you are in a township where the unrest starts, you have to immediately ask for, not protection from the police, but you have to report to police. You are given assistance, as we were told, but this means, of course, you cannot move freely anymore, you cannot check out facts given to you by authorities. We do not see this as no difficulty, sorry.

[Rogers] Mr Denter, you were referring there in fact, largely then to print journalists, and suggesting that even they, under the new restrictions, would have difficulties in operating properly?

[Denter] Operating independently? That is right.

[Rogers] Now, I think the minister, Mr Nel, raised in particular, though, the effect of TV cameras in a situation of unrest. Could you address yourself perhaps to that question specifically? I know you are not a TV journalist, but you have been there.

[Denter] That is right. We were told that observation time and again by police, that if there is a camera present at a certain spot, it happens to be a sort of catalyst. We do not share this opinion, specifically not as there are television crews out in the field, in the townships that have quite some experience. They know how to handle their camera, they know also about the influence a camera might have on a certain situation. They, to our opinion, have reacted quite with restraint and courtesy.

[Rogers] Mr Nel?

[Nel] I think that Mr Denter is not accepting the wealth of evidence that the mere presence of television crews seems to spur on violence, and there is a lot of evidence to this effect. The South African Government, surely, must go out of its way to eliminate all possible factors which can lead to further violence. I think that where Mr Denter also goes wrong is in saying that journalists will not be allowed to report freely. I might point out in this regard that the process of accreditation is a worldwide concept, and keeping journalists out of an unrest situation is something which happens all over the world from time to time, particularly in England, during the last unrest that they have had. And it is also standard practice which is usually applied in Northern Ireland. But they make reports independently, then can verify reports, they will go into the townships with the police, and they can report and talk to whoever they want to report on. Our difficulty is that the journalists very often become part of the unrest, and our difficulty is that the police cannot control the situation properly when journalists are among demonstrators. When...

[Rogers] Could you be a bit more specific about that, and then I would like to get Mr Denter's reaction. How, exactly, do the journalists become part of the unrest?

[Nel] Well, let me give you an example. There is an international network which has been operating in Cape Town lately. They have hired several cars. At the moment there are 16 of those cars at the panel-beating shop, because they have been damaged during the unrest situation, which is a clear indication that those cars were part and parcel of the unrest. And they were carrying television crews. And if they were not carrying television crews, of course, or they were not part and parcel of the unrest situation, the, the damage would not have been done to these cars...

[Denter] I am sorry, I cannot share this opinion, that because a car has got some dents in it, being stoned by some people, it is part of the unrest. What we are talking about is really active unrest going on at the spot, and it would be... [change thought] We reject the idea that journalists are getting, or trying to get to be, part of the unrest situation. Certainly not. We try to be, to stand on the fence and to watch, but this of course has become imposssible, with the new restrictions. And this, of course, feeds our fear that the whole operation was set up simply to cut our any television screenage of unrest going on in some areas.

[Nel] I would like to reply to that.

[Rogers] Yes.

[Nel] Mr Denter says — and I think that will be correct, if that is done — that they would like to sit on the fence, and to watch and to report. But that is not what happens. We have, I have received notification of a letter that is published this morning in the daily *TELEGRAPH* in London, and this letter reads as follows. It is a letter written by a Mr D. Evans, of (Storepoint), Devon, England, and he writes: I have recently returned from a 2-month tour of South Africa. In one town I was appalled, but not surprised, to see a television crew encouraging a crowd of school children to run towards them, as if rioting. When they had complied, they were told to go back, and to do it again, and to wave their fists and try to look more ferocious.

[Rogers] Mr Denter?

[Denter] We have heard allegations of this sort leveled by government officials and government ministers for weeks and months. It also was repeated in some South African newspapers. This is the nearest we get to a sort of clear information, where something and when something happens. We have asked time and again, please, if foreign media in this country are accused of managing, stage-managing events, unrest, manipulating, paying money — please tell us who it is, when did it happen, where did it happen, and circumstances of this nature. Unfortunately, till now, no minister, no newspapers took the trouble to inform us on an event in order to sort everything out. No, these general allegations are leveled against us, and that is one of the reasons why we would like to know. Please tell us chapter and verse.

[Nel] We will come to Mr Denter, and we will give him chapter and verse. That we will do for sure. Our difficulty is...

[Rogers] When will you do that, Mr Nel?

[Nel] We are busy with that at this very moment. I would like to point out, and I would like to emphasize, our main motivation is to stop the violence. Television crews present — and that has been proved not only in South Africa, but also overseas — seem to escalate violence. It is very important that the vicious circle of violence be broken. Violence feeds on violence, and that is why the government must take action. And the government will take firm action to stop the violence, so that the peaceful negotiation, so that reform, can be accelerated in South Africa, and that is why this is done. And we take the strongest exception to the allegation that this is press censorship. It is not press censorship in any way whatsoever. Reporting will be done freely from the townships.

[Denter] It cannot be freely if there are inhibitions, if television crews are simply allowed present at the scene, if journalists cannot move around freely, independently. It cannot be without difficulties. I am sorry, I do not see the possibility for that.

[Rogers] Mr Denter, whether or not one accepts Mr Nel's statement that it has been proved that cameras act as catalysts, I think it certainly is so that that possibility has been postulated, not only in South Africa, but overseas. Now, do you give any credence to that theory at all? Do you give any credence at all to the proposition that television cameras do — willingly or otherwise — incite crowd behavior?

[Denter] I am not an expert on this question. I think — whether there is exact scientific proof or not, I am not aware of it — but anyway, I think this is mainly a side issue. We are not interested in inciting unrest. We certainly do not do so intentionally, and I doubt whether it really is a major force in furthering violence, to have a camera at a certain place.

[Rogers] Now, *THE NEW YORK TIMES* has said, and I quote, South Africa's agony has become America's living-room theater. Now, you would grant, I think, that a government has more important objectives than to provide American living-room theater?

[Denter] Certainly, totally entitled to it. I would not like to go into details of this article you have just mentioned, but I can assure you that foreign correspondents in this country, most of them being based here for quite some years, are not keeping themselves busy only with reporting on unrest, specifically television crews. Although stated otherwise very often, we have quite a range of reporting to do out of this country, official things, not only unrest.

[Rogers] But reports on reforms made so far do not get the same kind of coverage as action, particularly when it comes to the visual media, would you agree with that?

[Denter] I think that this is an experience all over the world, but if there is an official statement, an official speech, an official party congress, an official opening of parliament, you cannot neglect it. It is all reported overseas. It is not only the unrest.

[Rogers] Just briefly, have you any objections in principle to the system of accreditation?

[Denter] Let us make it clear. What do you mean with accreditation? We all are accredited with government. And I think that this is the practice in many countries of the world, that you are accredited with government, and we do not have any objection in general.

[Nel] I think I must make one comment. Mr Denter stated that he is not an expert to know whether the presence of cameramen really spurs on violence or not. But he says that is a side issue, and I would say that is not a side issue at all. What we are talking about is lives, human lives. We are talking about the protection of life, limb, and property. That is not a side issue at all, and the government has a tremendous responsibility as far as that is concerned. And that is why the government is acting in this manner. It is not a side issue, and can never be a side issue.

[Rogers] Mr Denter, a final word from you, but please make it a very quick one.

[Denter] It must be a side issue, because we do not believe that foreign journalists — the few that are there — are furthering violence in this country.

[Rogers] Thank you both very much for some insights into a very difficult situation.

Police Brief Journalists

MB061721 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1718 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 6, SAPA — There were vigorous exchanges this afternoon between members of the local and foreign media, and police liaison officer for the Western Cape Captain Jan Calitz, at a briefing on how the police intend to implement the government's recently-announced curbs on news gathering. The meeting was "off the record," Capt Calitz said. However, one journalist told SAPA afterwards that it had exposed a "substantial" lack of understanding by the police of the limits of the curbs, which affect photography and filming of unrest, and on access to unrest areas. Among the organisations represented at the briefing were American, British and German television networks, and major American news magazines. They were originally to have been addressed by the divisional commissioner of police in the western province, Brigadier C.A. Swart.

When the meeting began, however, Capt Calitz said Brig Swart was unable to be present.

During the briefing, Capt Calitz left the room several times in order to, he said, put journalists questions to Brig Swart, and to "Pretoria."

Points on which journalists repeatedly asked Capt Calitz for clarity were in what areas they would be allowed to gather news, and under what circumstances, how he defined an unrest situation, and how he defined an "area" from which a journalist might be removed.

They said they were concerned that security forces "on the ground" might not be aware of the limits on their powers to act against the media, and also expressed grave reservations about the functioning of the police accreditation system for unrest reporters. There were heated moments when the question of "accusations" against the foreign media was raised.

After the briefing, Capt Calitz told SAPA: "On the record, you can say that we discussed how accreditation concerns you people, that we had discussions as to the banning of photographs of unrest as put out in the government gazette, and that I emphasised that accreditation would be of the utmost importance in the future. I think we cleared up quite a few points, and I look forward to prosperous mutual cooperation."

Capt Calitz also allowed himself to be briefly filmed by television crews at the end of the meeting. While he was being filmed, he was asked whether a newspaper journalist reporting on a meeting would be required to "put down his notebook and not report any more" if it deteriorated into an "unrest situation."

"I'm on the record now, I'm not going to answer that," he replied.

One journalist said it appeared from the briefing that journalists were allowed to work in areas affected by the declaration of the state of emergency as long as there was no unrest. As soon as they came "within sight or sound" of unrest, they had either to leave, or contact the local police liaison officer who would escort them into the area "officially."

"If you don't have that escort, you will be taken to the nearest police station," he said.

"You are also not allowed, seemingly, to take photographs of any member of the defence force or the police in an emergency area in any context, even handing out sweets and marshmallows."

Another journalist said it appeared from the briefing that there was "a substantial amount of misunderstanding" among people about the limits of their powers under the new regulations.

"It is clear that this misunderstanding operates even at a relatively high level within the force," he said.

"If this is the degree of confusion here, it is difficult to see how the policeman on the ground will be able to interpret them correctly, and in a manner that enables us to do our jobs even within that limited framework."

Liaison Officers Named

MB061926 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1910 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 6, SAPA — Two Western Cape police liaison officers have been appointed to accompany all media representatives into areas of unrest in the peninsula — any other attempts to cover unrest-related events could result in summary arrest.

This emerged when foreign and local journalists met police in Cape Town today in an attempt to obtain clarification on the recent ban on filming or photographing unrest.

Captain Jan Calitz, one of the liaison officers who will accompany the media on police-conducted tours of unrest areas in future, said nothing prevented journalists from patrolling areas where there was no unrest. However, as soon as stones were hurled or burning barricades set up, journalists had to remove themselves "out of sight or hearing distance" of the unrest.

He or his fellow liaison officer, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, could then be summoned to the scene, and would arrange for police transport of journalists into the unrest area. Photographing or filming of the unrest could then take place under their supervision.

Capt Calitz said the divisional commissioner of the Western Cape, Brigadier C.A. Swart, had designated him and Lieut Laubscher as the official media officers in terms of the additional emergency regulations gazetted on November 2.

Unless he or Lieut Laubscher accompanied journalists, they could "under no circumstances" take pictures of members of the security forces or their vehicles. From December 2, local journalists would have to wear the specially accredited police press cards, and foreign journalists press cards issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs. Until then existing press cards, prominently displayed, were sufficient, he said.

Boesak Criticizes Restrictions

MB070611 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2123 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 6, SAPA — The government's restrictions on foreign and local media in reporting unrest were aimed at "Preventing the world from seeing what is happening in the townships," Dr Allan Boesak, UDF [United Democratic Front] patron and head of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said tonight.

In an emotional speech based on Biblical texts Dr Boesak said the restrictions on visual coverage of unrest was "so that there will be no witnesses and no record of what they have done."

Dr Boesak was addressing an ecumenical service sponsored by the Baptists for Social Concern, his first speech outside the Bellville area since he was detained in August. The service, held at the AME [African Methodist Episcopal] church in Hazendal, Athlone, was attended by over 2000 people.

He hailed the recent relaxation of his bail restrictions at the Malmesburg Magistrate's Court as "God's victory for justice."

Dr Boesak criticised the government, and Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha in particular, for withdrawing his travel document. He challenged Mr Botha to a television debate to defend his decision to bar him from travelling.

He said he would take steps to recover his passport, adding that "whenever these people do something, don't take it lying down. Fight it to the very end."

Dr Boesak said that after 38 years of apartheid, group areas, inferior education and unjust laws and detention without trial and torture in detention, people were asking: "How long Lord, before you avenge the death of your children?"

He said: "We are watching the last convulsions of the beast. We must be determined to fight. We must not sit back and be paralysed... while their time is up, ours has just come."

Ambassador to U.S. Comments on Media Restrictions

MB061845 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The South African ambassador to the United States, Mr Herbert Beukes, has presented his credentials to President Reagan at a ceremony at the White House. This report from Fanus Venter in Washington.

[Begin video] [Vester] Ambassador Beukes presented his credentials to President Reagan almost 6 months to the day after taking up his new position as ambassador in Washington. In the interim period, both the United States and South Africa indicated that relations between the two countries are somewhat strained. Today with Ambassador Beukes, representatives of six other African countries also presented their credentials; namely, the Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, the Sudan, Zambia, Burundi, and then also Grenada. Ambassador Beukes also exchanged messages with President Reagan during the presentation ceremony today. The formal presentation of credentials took about 6 months. Does this mean now that relations between the United States and South Africa have been formally rationalized?

[Beukes] Well it has been formalized now, consummated if you will, so from here on South Africa has a duly accredited ambassador and I intend to carry on the functions that I have been carrying out so far.

[Venter] This may be a bit unfair as you have just returned from the White House, but traditionally messages are exchanged. Do you care to enlighten us on what South Africa told President Reagan and what he in turn said?

[Beukes] You will have to allow me a little time and the courtesy of informing the South African president and the South African foreign minister first.

[Venter] At the moment one of the most topical issues as far as South Africa is concerned in the United States is the recent imposition of certain curbs on the press movement, media movement, in South Africa. What is your evaluation of the status quo?

[Beukes] The freedom of the press as we all know in this country is almost a sacred institution. It is untouchable. It is in the [word indistinct] state. It is an issue that we have to deal with very carefully and any time that there is a restriction of whatever dimension on the press, you may expect some discontent and disapproval. This is not to say that there may not be some understanding of what we are doing. I believe that as we carry forth and continue with our program of reform that the attempts or activities curbing and limiting the press, that will be understood to be a decision that is only of an interim measure very much of a temporary character. It is not an objective by itself. We are dealing with difficult times in South Africa and it is our attempt to resolve a larger and more deep-seated issue. [end video]

Envoy Cites Reagan Remarks

MB070638 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] President Reagan says he will help South Africa in whatever way is appropriate because it is in the interests of the United States that South Africa should be strong and democratic.

Our representative in Washington reports that this assurance was given in response to a message conveyed by the new South African ambassador to the United States, Mr Herbert Beukes, during a ceremony at which Mr Beukes presented his credentials.

Our representative quotes Resident Reagan as saying that the United States would help South Africa, because of the long association it had had with the country. The United States, he said, could never condone racism anywhere in the world, and he was relying on the South African Government to take the lead in initiating negotiations that would result in a political system based on the consent of all those who were governed.

The United States was aware of what he termed the agony and the hope attending change in South Africa. Mr Buekes said in his message that South Africa faced the future with confidence and determination. It accepted the challenge to adapt its institutions to conserve what had been achieved and to broaden the structures of government to take account of the aspirations of all South Africans.

Miller Speaks on Negotiations With Black Leaders

MB061847 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1700 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] In Johannesburg, Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Ron Miller has paid tribute to the Reagan administration for still having the most realistic attitude towards this country. Addressing an Institute of American Studies seminar, he also spoke about possible future negotiations between the South African Government and the various population groups. He said that these should not only be with the elected leaders.

[Begin Miller video] You could say that self-appointed leaders, so-called self-appointed leaders, elected leaders, are all welcome to come to the negotiating table provided they foreswear violence, provided they are not [word indistinct] members of the Communist Party. I therefore explained sometimes that people criticize us and say we do not want to negotiate with Bishop Tutu or Allan Boesak or other leaders. And I call them leaders because they are men of (?influence) and we are prepared to negotiate with men of (?influence) rather than to lay down a criterion that they must be elected leaders. The leaders such as Bishop Tutu have a congregation. They have a constituency. They are men of (?influence). But what we are not prepared to do is to negotiate on a one-to-one basis between the state president and such leaders — that was the demand of Bishop Tutu, that the state president would meet him to discuss and negotiate reform — because we believe the true test of leadership and constituency support is to be found along a roundtable where one leader tests his opinion against the opinions of other leaders. Therefore we would like to encourage Bishop Tutu and others such as him to come and sit with us around the table with other black leaders, colored and Indian leaders, and test their leadership and their opinions against those others because after all if they cannot convince the majority around the negotiating table then their solution is not acceptable to the majority. [end video]

Comments on ANC Policy

LD062211 Johannesburg International Service in English
2100 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] South Africa's deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ron Miller, says 19 of the 30 executive members of the African National Congress [ANC] are hardline communists who aim to establish a Marxist dictatorship in South Africa. Talks with the organization, he says, are meddlesome and have given impetus to the ANC's policy of violence.

Mr Miller, who was addressing a meeting in Johannesburg, said it was clear from statements by the ANC executive that the impression gained was that South Africans were prepared to talk with the organization because violence had been successful. He said interference by certain groups in the situation had been costly because the South African Government had achieved much in neutralizing the ANC's strategy and was succeeding in getting the organization to renounce violence.

Businessmen, he said, should be prepared to suffer the consequences of their action if they meddled in politics. All organizations, be they South African or foreign, should heed the government's warning not to negotiate with the ANC. And, Mr Miller said, tough action would be taken against any planned visits to Lusaka for such talks.

Mr Miller reiterated the South African Government's preparedness to talk with all balck leaders who (?abhor) violence. It was prepared to have a roundtable conference with people of influence, including the bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Alan Boesak. Violence, he said, was hampering the process of negotiation. Black leaders feared coming forward, and were afraid of losing [word indistinct] in their community.

An atmosphere of conflict had arisen in the wake of the internationalization and politicization of South Africa's problems. But, Mr Miller said, the government would soon provide tangible evidence of negotiations with certain black leaders. He said the government could not dictate the pace of negotiations and it was not placing obstacles in the way of black people who wished to negotiate.

Defense Ministry Official Cited on ANC Goals

MB061458 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The deputy minister of defense and law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, says the ANC will only be satisfied with a Marxist 1-party state in South Africa. Mr Vlok said this this morning, when he officially opened a seminar for the Orange Free State and northern Cape branches of the Security Association of South Africa. He observed that to accomplish this goal, the ANC will continue to try to make the country ungovernable and unrest will not abate.

Mr Vlok added that South Africa has a well-trained police and defense force that is able to handle the demanding and difficult situations caused by the unrest.

Says ANC Allied With Communists

MB061836 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1829 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Bloemfontein, Nov 6, SAPA — Since the beginning of the unrest situation in September 1984, to October this year, 799 people have died and more than 12,668 have been arrested for unrest-related offences. This was said in Bloemfontein today by the deputy minister of defence and of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

Mr Vlok said at a seminar of the Free State and north Cape branch of the Security Association of South Africa, the most prominent opposition group behind the unrest was the South African Communist Party, and its alliance with the African National Congress, the United Democratic Front [UDF], the National Forum Committee, radical trade unions and certain religious groups.

The UDF followed a declared ANC policy which was aimed at making the country ungovernable, he said. The highest priority was the mobilisation of the masses and the instigation of organised opposition that must deteriorate into a people's uprising. In these circumstances, the ANC's declared aim of a so-called "people's war" must be seriously approached, Mr Vlok said.

It was especially worrying that black people were most affected by the unrest situation.

"It must not be lost to our sight that in spite of the calculated propaganda attack, the vast majority of the blacks, who are caught in the violent trap of the country's enemies, are law-abiding citizens. They do not only rely on protection. They deserve it."

PFP's Suzman Assesses Potential for Reform

MB061559 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1555 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Nottingham Road, Nov 6, SAPA — The government would not hesitate to unleash its full might against the townships should unrest spill over into white areas, Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP [Progressive Federal Party] MP for Houghton, said tonight.

Addressing a public meeting in Nottingham Road, she said she foresaw escalating urban violence in South Africa and that she felt more apprehensive about the republic than ever before.

The "dangerous impression" among politicised black people that continued internal and external pressure would lead to the fall of the government and imposition of a black majority administration was way off the mark, she said.

"The government has no intention of sharing, let alone of transferring power. Indeed, it is my opinion that it has nowhere near unleashed its potential power against the townships, and will not hesitate to do so should the unrest spill over into the white areas."

The government had a decided aversion to making concessions under pressure, preferring to do so from a position of strength.

"The stark reality is that no concessions, whether made under pressure or from a position of strength, are likely to satisfy many of the new generation of young impatient blacks who have now rejected incremental reform and demand total change — and thus the immediate future is bleak."

Mrs Suzman continued: "Escalating violence is what I see in my clouded crystal ball, with correspondingly repressive and oppressive measures on the part of the government."

There were, however, a few hopeful signs. Big business, for one, had realised that only fundamental political reform could rescue the economy and had become intensely critical of the government. Although the business community in South Africa did not have the influence of its British or American counterparts, it might ultimately make the government respond to some extent. This would strengthen the hand of people working for peaceful change, Mrs Suzman said.

Another hopeful sign was the "very welcome" role being played by judges to redefine the rule of law and due process of the law.

The third positive sign was the public reaction to the crisis. People everywhere were asking what they could do and, Mrs Suzman said, she believed her party had to mobilise these people and promote negotiation.

Mrs Suzman said South Africa was experiencing the worst racial unrest since 1976, the worst economic crisis since the 1930's and the worst international relations of all time.

The imposition of the state of emergency had exacerbated unrest and none of the "so-called reforms" introduced since the new parliamentary structure had reduced the deep resentment of blacks at their exclusion from the system.

Nothing the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had said since the beginning of the year at any of his party congresses had helped defuse discontent.

"All that emerged...were vague generalisations which at most promised control of own affairs at local government level, some form of confederation of national level, and maybe, just maybe, some participation in the President's Council."

Mr Botha had dismissed the two issues that most concerned blacks — the abolition of the Group Areas Act and of the pass laws and influx control.

In addition, the state president had failed to make a clear and reassuring statement of intent on reform that might have staved off international punitive measures against the country and could even have prevented the collapse of the rand. Mrs Suzman added, however, that despite her pessimism over the immediate future, she believed South Africa would eventually overcome its problems. The country had great natural and human resources and a remarkable fund of goodwill still existed between the different races.

"I cannot imagine that with all those basic factors in favour of some negotiated settlement, that South Africa cannot pull itself out of this desperate crisis and face the future with renewed confidence," she said.

PFP's Schwarz Warns of Negotiating With 'Extremists'

MB061544 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1534 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 6, SAPA — It has become "fashionable" to seek to negotiate with those whose views were furthest from what was really wanted, Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville and PFP [Progressive Federal Party] spokesman for finance, said tonight.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Insurance Institute in Johannesburg, he said:

"One must be careful that the constituency of moderates is not destroyed in the black community by our own action, in ignoring them and looking purely to the extremists for negotiation and leadership."

Real leaders were needed as well as the mechanism for establishing them.

"We do not need self-appointed or media-projected leaders."

Referring to the need to start negotiation, he said there had to be an end to "all irrelevant debate about pre-conditions, statements of intent, agenda, and such like. If leadership in South Africa just sat down and communicated, they would find that there was much more in common than they believe..."

"Apartheid will go; almost everyone concedes it. The real question, however, is what will come after apartheid," Mr Schwarz said, adding that overseas pressure was for change, while it was unable to say what to change to.

Stability would only come about when equal social services were offered to all, which would be a sacrifice to white South Africans who could "hold on to everything to the end," or could "be prepared to safeguard the future by paying a premium and perhaps a heavy one today. If we are prepared to pay a premium and give up something today then we may be able to ensure ourselves against otherwise inevitable disaster and conflict," Mr Schwarz said. The struggle was no longer for civil liberties but for political power.

"If power is to remain with moderates, they must unite and no one group of moderates can afford to reject another, for only together will they constitute a majority and be able to direct events in a reasonable manner and avoid polarisation in South Africa," Mr Schwarz said.

Police Commissioner Says PFP Monitors Not Needed

MB062010 Johannesburg SAP 4 in English 1915 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 6, SAPA — A leading member of the Progressive Federal Party's [PFP] unrest monitoring committee was today told by Brigadier C.A. Swart, divisional commissioner of police for the Western Cape, that police did "not need the PFP launching investigations" into allegations of police misconduct during unrest situations.

Brigadier Swart also told the PFP MPC [Member of Provincial Council] for Groote Schuur, Mr Jan van Eck, he was not allowed to photograph unrest victims. Though no attempt was made to stop the PFP group going into Crossroads this afternoon, Mr van Eck was earlier told by Brigadier Swart he was not allowed to take a camera into Crossroads.

Mr van Eck said Brigadier Swart has said: "You cannot take cameras into Crossroads, it is illegal."

Mr van Eck had then said "I am using it merely to photograph evidence, the pictures will not be for publication. He then said I don't care, it is the task of the police to collect evidence, we don't need the PFP launching investigations. Brigadier Swart then told me that we could not photograph anything in the area. He also asked me whether we had a permit to go into Crossroads. When I said we did not need a permit to go in, he said are you sure? It is up to you to find out, check on the law."

Mr van Eck said tonight: "We took legal opinion on the issue, and we believe we are quite entitled to take pictures anywhere in the Western Cape, so long as it is not during an unrest situation. We see the taking of photographs as being an integral part of our monitoring programme. We are very perturbed by Brigadier Swart's interpretation of the law."

The fact that there had been no attempt to stop the monitoring group from entering Crossroads led him to the conclusion that "there are no legal obstacles in our way, and we will continue going in the future, it is our duty as public representatives."

Brigadier Swart said tonight: "As far as I can remember, I did not say he could not take a camera into Crossroads. I referred him to the emergency regulations, in terms of which no person may take a photograph of any member of a force or any assault on a person. I referred him to the taking of pictures which are forbidden in certain areas. I also said if there are people who allege they have been assaulted, they must go to the police and lay a charge which will then be followed up in a court of law."

Regarding the reference to the need for permits for entry to Crossroads, Brigadier Swart said: "I just told him he must make sure of the legal position."

Cape Town Mayor Not To Speak at Meeting

MB061511 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1500 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 6, SAPA — Cape Town's mayor, Mr Leon Markowitz, has declined an invitation to speak at a meeting called by 23 organisations to "share concern" at the state of emergency.

Mr Markowitz said today that after much thought he had decided that it would be "inappropriate" for him to speak at the meeting in the city hall next Monday.

Among the invited speakers are he general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, and an unnamed representative of the United Democratic Front. Mr Markowitz said that in view of the City Council's initiative in undertaking dialogue with various organisations and people, and in view of the council's decision to pursue a "peace initiative" of its own, he had decided not to take part in the meeting.

Bishop Tutu Says Majority Rule 'Inevitable'

MB061517 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1433 GMT 6 Nov 85

[By Michael Oregan]

[Text] New York, Nov 6 SAPA — Majority rule in South Africa was "inevitable" Bishop Desmond Tutu has told an American reporter. In a wide-ranging interview with an upcoming, edition of *ROLLING STONE* magazine made available to SAPA's New York correspondent, Bishop Tutu said it was "inevitable" there would be a "truly democratic and majority government" within a decade.

"But I would not be as rash as to give an exact timetable," he said. "It could be next year...you know this (South Africa) is a very strange country."

Bishop Tutu said, however, that there were only two ways majority rule could come about:

— Through violence and bloodshed; or

— Through negotiation between whites and the popular black leaders.

"That has been the call churches have been making now for donkeys' years, it seems, without making too much of an impression on the authorities. Now that the authorities are talking about negotiation, they speak of meeting with elected black leaders, knowing very well that the only elected black leaders are those working within the government. Most of our people have rejected those so-called leaders."

Bishop Tutu also compared jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela to the late U.S. President John Kennedy.

"Clearly, Mandela must be a remarkable man. He has done nothing...just sat there for 24 years but he continues to be our leader. People who were not even born when he was sentenced see him as their hero, their leader. If he came out...well, how did you feel about JFK?"

Bishop Tutu said if the government did not make a serious move to negotiate soon the business community, which is seeing its profits slashed, would compel it to talk. He said businessmen may be realising that if they do not take action soon, "they are going to the birds."

"It is impossible for a minority forever...to rule over a vast majority as happens at present," he said.

"Business people are saying, when the time comes, we don't want to be seen to have been part of the problem. We must indicate we were part of the solution."

Despite what the government said, the ANC "is not bloodthirsty," the bishop told the magazine.

"When you look how the ANC has operated inside this country, it is remarkable how restrained it has been."

Bishop Tutu condemned President Reagan, saying his major concern was only for the whites of South Africa.

President Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" was an unmitigated disaster for black South Africans, according to the bishop.

"Since the Reagan administration took office, our country has seen a new constitution which has excluded the vast majority of us...It is quite clear that the South African Government has known that it can rely on the protection of Mr Reagan and Mrs Thatcher and Chancellor Kohl."

Bishop Tutu said one of his greatest fears was that South African blacks would get so impatient they would abandon hopes of negotiation, and resort to all-out violence.

"We are probably getting close to that point...where we will have a bloodbath," he said.

"On the other side, you'd have authorities saying let us hold on for dear life, let's hold on as long as we can. So you would have that classic situation of an irresistible force meeting with an unmovable object. That needn't be the case."

Bishop Tutu said the impact of a majority ruled South Africa augur well for the rest of Africa.

"We would be the breadbasket of Africa," he said. "We would be the launching pad to propel not just South Africa but most of Africa into the twentieth century."

SACC To Use Sunday Schools for Black Education

MB061529 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1523 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 6, SAPA — The executive of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) has called on all churches to use their Sunday school resources next year as a means of meeting the needs of children of school-going age.

In a statement after an executive meeting today, the deputy secretary of the SACC, Mr Dan Vaughan, said:

"The executive wishes to draw attention to the ongoing deterioration in the black education system. White education continues uninterrupted. This is a direct result of our racially divided systems of education.

"However, unless all these imbalances regarding quality direction and inclusiveness are resolved, the unrest in and beyond our townships will continue.

"As a remedial act of commitment we call on all churches to mobilise all their resources during the coming year to meet the needs of children of school-going age and re-invigorate their present Sunday schools as an instrument of broader learning."

Sunday schools had their origins as centres of literacy and education for the deprived children of the industrial revolution in England.

"We believe the current level of education and literacy among ordinary members of the community is high enough for us to venture into the field of non-formal and informal levels to alleviate the schooling crisis," Mr Vaughan said.

Further on Matric Exams Held in Cape Peninsula

Hendrickse Praises Attendance

MB061908 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The chairman of the Ministers Council of the House of Representatives, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, says he is very impressed with the turnout by colored pupils for their matric examinations. He said the response exceeded 90 percent in some areas and can be ascribed to the resistance of parents and pupils to threats of intimidation.

[Begin video] [Hendrickse] There has been a tremendous interest taken suddenly by parents and one wants to congratulate and thank those parents who, in spite of all kinds of threats and threats of victimization and intimidation, have encouraged their children to write, so much so that parents are taking their children to the venues where they must write. In fact, I think, that there are principals and teachers who we are grateful for having the mettle to come out in spite of all kinds of criticisms and then the students themselves, I think, have made up their minds. The silent majority has now come to the fore and the fact that yesterday we had a 77 percent participation in the examinations, I think, is tremendous and I want to thank those parents, teachers, and students.

[Unidentified reporter] What effect do you think the state of emergency had on the unrest situation in colored areas in the Western Cape?

[Hendrickse] I have no doubt that the state of emergency in the Cape Peninsula, Western Province, had contributed towards decision [word indistinct] to participate. A lot of students and parents were absolutely scared because of the violent situation and the fact that people and persons were participating or intending to participate were already being attacked physically and I think that the presence of police and the army and the state of emergency have created an atmosphere which has led to a greater willingness to participate in the examinations.

Attendance Figures Cited

MB061842 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1835 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 6 SAPA — Hewat Training College in Athlone has suspended its internal examination time-table temporarily after disruptions at the college on Monday when fire extinguishers were sprayed and windows broken. The rector, Mr E. Pratt, today confirmed the suspension and said alternative examination arrangements were being made. The college has approximately 900 students and it is belived about 30 per cent sat for the disrupted exam on Monday.

Following the disruptions less than 100 students from Hewat, Zonnebloem, Wesley and Bellville training colleges wrote their examinations at Goodwood yesterday. But it was learned today that some pupils previously boycotting exams had since decided to write and would apply for supplementary examinations next year. While it was estimated that about 500 pupils wrote at the showgrounds yesterday and about 20 busloads at the nearby Wingfield military base, today about 600 and 30 busloads of pupils wrote.

Hundreds of students from about 14 private colleges as well as students from UNISA [University of South Africa] and Bellville, Hewat, Zonnebloem and Wesley training colleges wrote further examinations at various times during the day. Parents said some pupils were also writing at department of Education and Culture venues in Edgemead and Monte Vista.

About a dozen policemen kept a close check on all incoming vehicles and at the Faure trade school for boys and the Faure Girls School police stood guard at entrances to the examination venues.

Police Report Unrest Situation, Arrests, Arson

6 Nov Evening Report

MB061709 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1706 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Now 6, SAPA — The following is the 7 pm unrest situation report issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

In Soweto, (Witwatersrand), black youths this morning set a delivery vehicle alight. Estimated damage was about R70,000. They also set a shop alight. Minimum damage was done.

In the Eastern Province, the Mngemee School in KwaNobuhle was also set alight this morning. Considerable damage was done there.

7 Nov Morning Report

MB070659 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0653 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 7, SAPA — Following is police situation report on unrest to 8 am today issued by the Public Relations Division of the SAP in Pretoria:

The unrest consisted of sporadic incidents of arson and stonethrowing, with a noticeable decline of incidents in the Western Cape. In Soweto black residential area near Port Elizabeth, the charred remains of a black man was found by the police. It was later determined that the deceased had been a prison warden. The police are investigating the murder.

A private vehicle was set alight in the black residential area of Zwide (PE) [Port Elizabeth], while in a second incident stonethrowers attacked a policeman's house. The latter fired shots at his attackers. No injuries were reported. Arsonists in one incident in Soweto on the WWR, [Witwatersrand], caused extensive damage to the Madadeni School when they set fire to a number of classrooms. In a second incident police arrested a youth when a group of blacks stoned and extensively damaged a delivery vehicle.

In a coloured residential area near Elsies River in the Western Cape, a coloured youth was arrested in a stonethrowing incident in which a private vehicle was extensively damaged.

In the Kwezi black residential area near Oudtshoorn, a policeman fired shots at a group of blacks stoning his home. No one was reported injured in this incident. At Thembisa on the East Rand, vandals sliced the tyres of a post office vehicle and at Dorrington near Fort Beaufort, stonethrowers caused extensive damage to an ambulance.

Protests Held in Cape Town

MB071216 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Two different protests against the state of emergency and government actions are taking place in Cape Town. Beatty Hofmeyer reports.

[Hofmeyer] Today journalists and photographhters at the Cape Town newspaper, *THE ARGUS*, are picketing outside the building to protest against the recent government clamp-down on news coverage of unrest. Solitary demonstrators, wearing gags around their mouths, are standing in St Georges Street with placards reading "Ungag the press and give us back the right to publish." An organizer said staff on other papers were planning similar action.

Meanwhile, members of 23 organizations, among them the Black Sash, the Young Progressives, and the End Conscription Campaign, are staging one-person protests throughout the peninsula. They are reported to have not got police permission to hold their protest, but so far no action has been taken against them or any of the other demonstrators.

Soldier's Body Found

MB061900 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1857 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Nov 6, SAPA — The body of a 22-year-old Cape Corps soldier, Rifleman Jacobus Daniel de Bruin, who had been shot in the back of the head, was found near Mitchells Plain by a traffic policeman early today.

Two men were shot dead and a third injured when a crowd of "about 700" surrounded and stoned a police casspir in Guguletu after the funeral of an unrest victim yesterday.

Police believe Rifleman de Bruin may have been murdered while hitch-hiking. He was dressed in army battledress and two bags were found near his body on the Strandfontein Road. A murder docket has been opened.

Cape Corps soldiers have been used for patrols on the N2 for several days to curb stone-throwing and petrol bombing incidents.

Describing the Guguletu shootings, a police spokesman said several policeman climbed off a casspir in an attempt to arrest stone-throwers and found themselves surrounded by a group of about 30 people.

A policeman was hit on the shoulder by a stone and police fired several rounds of birdshot, killing two men aged 25 and 18, and injuring a 25-year-old man. Late today the injured man was in a "satisfactory" condition under police guard in Groote Schuur hospital. The incident happened at about 4.30 pm. A police spokesman said that stoning had occurred "before, during and after" the funeral.

Contrary to earlier reports, there was "no record" of petrol bombs having been hurled at the casspir, the spokesman said. The funeral was monitored from a police helicopter. The Guguletu deaths bring the peninsula unrest death toll since August 28 to 69. All have died as a result of police action.

Police renforcements were called in when two off-duty colleagues were surrounded by an angry mob after they arrested two men who allegedy mugged a doctor in Athlone on Tuesday. The spokesman said the two policemen from Langa saw three men accost and rob Dr Herbert Segal of his firearm at his Tembe Street clinic at about 4.30 pm. Rushing to the doctor's aid, the policemen arrested two men and fired a shot at a third who fled with the doctor's gun.

Suddenly a mob of "about 200" surrounded the policemen and started stoning them. The injured policemen fired several shots into the air and fled. Seconds later, several police vans arrived on the scene and the crowd dispersed without further action. The alleged muggers escaped. One of the policemen suffered minor head and rib injuries while his companion sustained minor head wounds.

Restrictions on Paarl Funeral

MB061628 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1625 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Paarl Nov 6, SAPA — Restrictions have been placed on the funeral of an unrest victim, Mr Mpumzi Shadrick Pikashe, to be held at Paarl tomorrow. The conditions imposed by the magistrate of Paarl, Mr J.I.P. Swart, include a stipulation that the service and any speeches should be conducted indoors, that no loudspeakers may be used, and that Mr Pikashe's body should be transported by mechanical means, SABC radio news reported today. The speakers may not attack or defend any form of government, any boycott action, the existence of a state of emergency, or the actions of the police, the conditions added.

TV Reviews Weapons Buildup in Southern Africa

MB061318 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Nov 85

[From the "Network" program presented by John Bishop, with video material by reporter Douglas McClure — recorded]

[Text] [Bishop] A sophisticated radar network monitoring aircraft movements within South Africa has been installed by Frontline States. That is the claim by South African military experts. It is also claimed that there has been an alarming buildup of arms in these areas, most notably missiles and fighter aircraft. Indeed, experts feel that missile fighter aircraft may now outnumber the South African Air Force [SAAF] by as much as tow to one. Well, "Network" has this report.

[Begin video] [McClure] Recent intelligence reports received by the SADF suggest that the country's northern borders are being closely monitored by a pontentially hostile radar complex that extends well into the republic's territory. Some of these installations are located here, in southern Angola. They cover the northern half of South-West Africa, including Ondangwa and Oshakati. Others are located here in southern Mozambique. They monitor the air force base at Hoedspruit, as far north as Pitersburg, Pretoria, and incorporate the whole of Swaziland. In some circles, it is felt that the Soviet Union is trying to woo Zimbabwe away from the Chinese sphere of influence. If they succeed in that aim, similar installations will be deployeed in southern Zimbabwe. The air umbrella is linked to a sophisticated network of missiles and aircraft, which are said to outnumber the South African Air Force by a ratio of almost two to one. A recent edition of *ARMED FORCES MAGAZINE* revealed exact numbers and statistics and compared them with trends in the Middle East. The majority of installations are of a mobile nature and can be easily moved about Angola or Mozambique. The interception radar systems have range capabilities of 300 to 250 km. They were widely used in Egypt and Vietnam, with davastating effect. Five different types of target acquisition systems have been developed, with capabilities ranging from 180 km to 275 km at altitudes of up to 30,000 feet. The missile systems vary in ranges from the SAM-2 at 40 km to the 12-km short range SAM-8, with its self-contained radar tracking and acquisition system.

Strategists are primarily concerned about whether South Africans really appreciate the sophistication of the Soviet weaponry that has been brought into southern Angola. They are also concerned about whether South Africans can distinguish between this and what is sometimes percieved to be information that is exploited for purely political purposes.

[Brigadier H.E. Lehman, commanding officer, air space control command, SAAF] There are 810 missile launchers deployed in that country. Four of these missiles are radar controlled, and that is very important, because these radars in actual fact detect the target and also guide the missiles to the point of impact.

[Lieutenant General D.J. Earp, chief of SAAF] This equipment is the same as the equipment which Soviet Russia has deployed against NATO, and in the Middle East. So what we have in southern Africa is essentially the same equipment, but the numbers are less.

[McClure] Strategists debate the merits and demerits of releasing information like this to the public, because of its possibly damaging effect on national morale. On the one hand, they feel that an informed public is perhaps a concerned public, whereas an ignorant public is a fearful and sometimes angry one. In this regard, fears are particularly strong concerning the arms embargo against this country, and the air force's ability to keep pace with changing technology. Soviet advisers and weaponry were first perceived as a direct threat to the republic's security in 1975, when Samora Machel's Frelimo government recognized the Soviet Union and Moscow openly developed those military links with the fledgling administration in the form of weapons systems and aircraft like the MIG-17. Initial concern was reinforced in October of the same year, when the Marxist MPLA received massive Soviet military support in violation of the Alvor agreement, and 30,000 Cuban troops were shipped and airlifted into Angola.

[Earp] Soviet Russia realized a long time ago that the Republic of South Africa was a vital intermediate link in the process of world conquest. And Soviet Russia then used all possible means at its disposal to achieve domination in southern Africa.

[McClure] Over the next 10 years, $10,000 million worth of Soviet equipment was brought into Angola. The SAAF has already engaged the MIG-21 successfully, and intelligence indicates the presence of the state-of-the-art MIG-23, currently employed by the Warsaw Pact, and based in the Middle East and Afghanistan. Unconfirmed reports indicate the presence of the ultra-advanced MIG-25 Foxbat aircraft the precursor to the USSR's most advanced fighter system yet developed, the MIG-31. This multipronged spread of Soviet weaponry was first encountered in Ethiopia in 1978, in Afghanistan in 1979, and in the Central American-Caribbean region in the early 1980's.

But it was Operation Protea in August 1981 when the SADF first went into Angola and encountered for the first time the large amounts of sophisticated Soviet equipment outside of the Warsaw Pact countries inside southern Africa. It was Operation Protea in August 1981 that revealed for the first time the degree of integration of Soviet, Cuban, and SWAPO forces under Moscow's command. But Operation Protea also proved certain facts to the Russians, namely that a very sophisticated air umbrella was required to protect their terrorist launching pad.

[Earp] They are using terrorists as weapons and they are harboring these terrorists in a safe area. And in this safe area where they, quite rightly, expect the reaction from us, they are providing an air umbrella.

[McClure] This realization was totally in line with classic Soviet military doctrine requiring that offensive action be preceeded by the establishment of a comprehensive air umbrella, comprising integrated command and control of antiaircraft artillery, surface-to-air missile system radars for early warning, fire warning, and fire control, supported by a network of suitable airfields and modern fighter aircraft.

An internationally accepted South African journal, *ARMED FORCES MAGAZINE*, makes a direct comparison between the equipment deployed in Angola now, and the SAM and radar sites deployed in the Middle East by the Soviet Union in 1973. Recent intelligence to hand, however, indicates that a fairer comparison would be with the equipment based by the Soviet Union in the Middle East now.

[Earp] I think the choice is similar to the man who is being mugged. If he offers no resistance, perhaps his enemy or his robber will be merciful. But if his attacker is not merciful, what then? We know what Soviet Russia wishes to do. We have experienced what happens after there is a communist takeover. Either we fight or we surrender. I think that one could say that if the price of admission is high enough for Russia, we could hold her for a long time.

[McClure] Is it possible for us to match the state-of-the-art technology against which we will find ourselves pitched in the years ahead?

[Earp] We have to. There is no choice. Survivability on the modern battlefield demands a very great, a high degree, of sophistication. We have, however, one weapon which is better than any technology, and that is the ability of our men. They are the best. [end video]

TV Viewed as Communist Disinformation Medium

MB070805 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "South Africa in Perspective"]

[Text] There is little doubt that the outside world believes South Africa to be going up in flames. There is only one way in which this impression could have been created, and that is through the media, specifically the medium of television.

For months now, a perspective of the unrest situation in South Africa has dominated television news bulletins in the United States and Europe. All one sees is masses of blacks throwing stones and burning vehicles, police wading into them with quirts, armored vehicles scurrying about, and political priests and other activists pouring forth venomous rhetoric against the government and law enforcement agencies.

South Africans traveling abroad have telephoned home in panic, only to be reassured that things are much the same as when they left home. That is to say that incidents of violence are being perpetrated by radical elements in a number of black townships in certain parts of the country.

Television treatment of these events, which has prompted *THE NEW YORK TIMES* to say that South Africa's agony has become American's living-room theater, is obviously now starting to pall, particularly as far as the printed media is concerned.

The in-depth look at the South African situation in the French daily newspaper, *LE FIGARO*, is a case in point. The publication, which can hardly be described as pro-South African, makes it clear that things are not as simple as television viewers are led to believe.

The writer, (Robert Le Crent), explodes the myth that poor, helpless, oppressed blacks are being beaten and butchered by white racists, akin to the treatment of Jews in Nazi Germany. He points out, instead, that South African blacks enjoy the highest standard of living among blacks on the entire continent. This is not a lie. It is not the figment of a fevered imagination. It is an undeniable fact. Once that fact is grasped, the charges of oppression and the whole Nazi Germany comparison obviously simply does not make sense. What does make sense — and (Le Crent) confirms this view — is that South Africa is the target of several forces, including a Communist-inspired and Western liberal supported disinformation campaign. It is part of the strategy Communists are employing to prevent the final stages in the process of political reform in South Africa, which will eventually lead to some form of power-sharing between all 30 minority groups in the country.

Moscow knows that, if this is resolved peacefully, it will lose all chance of gaining control of South Africa, and ultimately of bringing about a Communist world. This is what the struggle in and over South Africa is all about.

Apartheid policy — now substantially abandoned — is a convenient smokescreen the Communists are exploiting to the hilt.

Emergency Measures Seen as Effective Against Unrest

MB070630 Johannesburg Domestic in English
0500 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is the very presence of law enforcement officers in black areas that sets off riotous behaviour, and they should therefore be withdrawn from those areas. At least so it is claimed — ad nauseam — by people who have never been able to produce the slightest proof of their contention.

In fact, precisely the opposite is true, according to evidence that has emerged from a study conducted by the South African Institute of Race Relations. It found that the death toll from unrest in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area and the East Rand declined dramatically after the declaration of a partial state of emergency on July the 21st.

In the Eastern Cape the figure fell by more than 70 percent and on the East Rand by about 60 percent. Also of significance is the institute's reference to those areas where violence did increase after the state of emergency was declared. Most severely affected were Natal and the Western Cape — that is, areas where the emergency regulations (and the stronger police presence) did not apply. Since the regulations were extended to the Western Cape there has been a marked decline there as well.

The evidence is incontrovertible. The state of emergency — with its tougher action against rioting, arson and intimidation, intensified patrols and greater visibility of the police — is effective. As a welcome by-product, the action taken against political violence has also led to a fall in incidents of ordinary crime.

It goes without saying that the extra powers that have been granted to law enforcement agents under the emergency regulations, also increase their obligation to carry out their duties responsibly and with consideration for the community.

That appropriate action to curb militant law-breakers is a vital element in restoring order, can, however, no longer be disputed. In the Western Cape, acts of violence are now sporadic and unrelated, after having reached a peak of more than a hundred a day. And to the degree that security measures have reduced the incidence of violent unrest, a resumption of normal activities by the ocmmunity follows automatically. Simultaneously a greater willingness to resist intimidation emerges — as a result of which the police have made a number of breakthroughs in destroying the capricious kangaroo courts, at which people have been sentenced to death by burning on the most frivolous grounds.

Firm law enforcement, and actions such as the banning of television crews from unrest areas, are no substitute for reform. Their purpose is limited to stopping the lawlessness that has in the past 14-months destroyed over 800 lives, property valued at many millions of rands, and South Africa's image and economic standing in the world. Succeeding in the purpose is a condition for success in the real task facing the country: extending democracy and eliminating discrimination and unequal opportunities.

There is no denying that in its international dealings South Africa is paying a price for the state of emergency. But if it achieves its objectives — as would appear from the evidence to be the case — it will have been worthwhile for ensuring the orderly progress of peaceful reform.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB071344 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 5 November says in an article that "there are traders who pay money in secret to the United Democratic Front so that their businesses will not be boycotted or burned down." One trader is alleged to have paid 20,000 rand for this favor. This information was given to the newspaper by Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange, the article says.

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 6 November says in a political column, "the newspaper reports of the past week tell something of the uneasy dilemma in which South Africa finds itself." At Sasolburg, the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP — Reformed National Party) is celebrating victory in a by-election in which a prominent issue was a white man married to a colored woman who wants to live in a white area with his family. One realizes with shock that we have just taken the first steps on the reform path and that a strong racist animosity lies just under the surface in our society," *BEELD* says. Until every couple has the right to decide where to live and where their children should attend school, the outside world will not accept that South Africans are serious about reform, it says. "From experience the Afrikaner knows that if not enough provision is made for the protection of group rights, he will continue to live in a situation of armed peace with his fellow citizens." The question is how does one protect group rights and at the same time allow individuals to freely make their choices, it says. The majority of well-meaning South Africans want discrimination removed, but believe, however, that some things such as group areas are not negotiable. "What are the most important group rights we would like to entrench?" it asks. Are they not the higher spiritual values of language and culture? If this basis is accepted, federalism, even the Swiss Canton system, could be a possibility. But it adds, "As a condition we must first remove all racism from our community."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 6 November takes exception in its editorial with Harry Oppenheimer's comment that P.W. Botha was "the most reformist prime minister the country had ever had." Botha has indeed eased apartheid a bit, it notes, but "the essential pillars of apartheid that preclude black participation in central government and limit black physical and occupational mobility remain essentially in place."

In a column on the editorial page of the same edition, Peter Honey summarizes a report by Natal University researcher Graham Howe in the latest *INDICATOR SA*. Howes article compares the current social upheaval with those of the 1960s, Honey says, and "notes that while both the 1960 and 1985 states of emergency, and preceding events, saw mass detentions, the huge deathtoll of the last 14 months — now more than 800 — is a new phenomenon." Howe says, "Behind the scenes, the major contending forces of white and black nationalism remain locked into a shifting trial of national and international strength. Their political representatives seem to have both discounted negotiations until their hands are significantly strengthened or weakened." Howe attributes the calling of the present state of emergency to five factors, Honey says: "A shift from sporadic violence to a regional convergence of sustained rioting between March and July; An attempted shift from arson and assault to an incipient form of domestic insurgency on the township terrain, such as the booby-trapped hand-grenades which killed eight COSAS [Council of South African Students] activists in Duduza in June; the emergence of unknown death squads, adding fuel to the growing chaos"; "the outbreak of unrest in Soweto shortly before the declaration; the advantage of proclaiming the emergency well before it could be subjected to parliamentary debate in the next session." Howe notes that the 1960 state of emergency with its mass arrests, harassment and political trials served to drive the black nationalist movements underground and prompted them to abandon passive resistance in favor of limited guerrilla violence and sabotage. "In other words," Honey quotes Howe's report, "the long-term consequences of the earlier emergency were an escalation of violence levels and the further broadening of the white-black nationalist divide, an unresolved legacy with disastrous effects today." Howe also mentions the "gulf of perceptions" on the current civil disorder, "with government treating it as a law and order issue rather than a political uprising with legitimate cause," Honey says.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 6 November carries a report by Hannes de Wet which says Dr Nico Smith, the Afrikaans clergyman who planned to lead a delegation to meet the ANC in Lusaka, has made a strong attack on South African churches, blaming them "for allowing the development of a political system which could plunge the country into a revolution." De Wet quotes Smith as saying: "I include the English churches. They objected initially — but soon stopped when they saw the system was also convenient for them. The churches have belied their calling. They have failed the people of this country. Whites don't know what is going on in the black townships. They are in for a big shock." Smith called on all churches to fulfill their calling by getting involved and working actively for political change "to prevent the looming catastrophe," De Wet reports.

Andrew Beattie reports in the same edition that the Anglo American Corporation allowed reporters into its Western Deep mines to view "an extensive but now obsolete network of teargas installations which could have been used on its workforce in an emergency." Anglo said the system was dismantled on Saturday, and "reporters who visited the mines yesterday could find no evidence" to contradict this, Beattie says. He notes that General Mining Corporation [GENCOR] has refused to name or grant access to a mine it admits has a similar system to that in the Anglo mine.

In its editorial in the same edition, *THE STAR* says the government's decision to withhold Rev Allan Boesak's passport — inspite of a court decision not to withhold it as a condition of bail — comes close to being contempt of court, "not in the constitutional and technical sense, but in terms of natural justice." "The Government has once again shown scant regard for the views of the courts," and "its latest action strengthens the belief that withholding passports has more to do with limiting dissent than with weighing the worth of citizens," it concludes.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 6 November carries a report by Joshua Raboroko that at least 1000 workers at four campanies in Johannesburg and Brits are involved in strike actions involving wages and retrenchments. Raboroko says "a leading industrial relations consultant argued that strike actions are normally rife at this time of the year because workers demand their end of the year increases and bonuses."

Raboroko also reports in the "Workers Diary" in the same edition, that the Industrial Court order to reinstate 1000 black mine workers fired by GENCORS Marievale gold mine for taking part in a legal wage strike has "deprived employers of their most potent weapon in dealing with black workers — mass dismissals." The Supreme Court had held that the dismissal was lawful, but the Industrial Court ruling makes it an unfair labor practice, he notes.

Commenting on the withdrawal of white police from Atteridgeville in its editorial, the *SOWETAN* notes the intensified debate on keeping the police and particularly the army in the townships. "Those outside the townships who seem so desperate about the restoration of peace and calm are plain presumptuous," it says. Township residents have suffered for years under various forms of deprivation and violence, and have heard "very little from these people who are now so totally concerned about our welfare." It notes that it is the business of the government to see that the country is properly governed, but it seems "absurd to govern people whose views are usually regarded as misbegotten, misled, childish, arrogant or inciteful." Most of the time, blacks are not even listened to, it says. "The more courageous among us who say things and do things in public are banned, detained and variously trampled upon, to shut them up." The people have never said the police should leave the townships, it says, but "we government believes television crews and assorted media people stir up unrest, the rumbling of army vehicles in the streets of the townships, create a tension and a desperate feeling that this is the time for the revoluton," it says.

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 6 November carries a report by Brian Stuart which says "Government sources have indicated that the state of emergency may be lifted in some of the 38 districts of South Africa within the next few weeks. There is said to have been a marked decline in violence in many areas, including the eight Western Cape districts in which a state of emergency was declared as recently as October 26." *THE CITIZEN* has learned that unrest in the past months has declined "most markedly" in other areas, Stuart says. He adds that a government source told *THE CITIZEN* that the ban on media coverage of events by way of newspaper or TV pictures, had apprently contributed to an easing of the situation this week." Stuart reports, "The absense of cameramen at scenes of unrest had seemingly achieved the desired effect. It was therefore unlikely the ban would be lifted in any area until the state of emergency itself was lifted."

In its editorial in the same edition, *THE CITIZEN* says that the withdrawal of the passport of Dr Allan Boesak "has caused the usual hullabaloo here and abroad, but as in the case of the outcry over the ban on television crews in emergency areas, the Government is not in any mood to take notice. When a country is driven to the wall by limited sanctions, with the threat of mandatory sanctions, and when nothing it does in bringing about change is acknowledged but, on the contrary, brings only further condemnation and punitive measures, then it is bound to dismiss overseas complaints and reject overseas opinion." Western governments which "still hope to influence reform here and want peaceful change should realise it is time to let up," the editorial warns.

Tony Stirling reports on an interview with Gavin Relly, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, in the same edition of *THE CITIZEN*. Relly does "not believe it is essential for the ANC to take part in negotiations leading towards an internationally acceptable solution to South Africa's problems," Stirling reports. The government must "establish a forum with ground rules for negotiation to which all South Africans of goodwill can willingly come. If the ANC finds it impossible to join such a forum, we will have a very good idea of what its real purposes are," Relly said. He noted that if an acceptable solution could be found without ANC participation, then "it does not matter what the ANC thinks." Relly said that in view of the government's hostility towards visits to the ANC, "I can't see that any particular good can come at this stage of having a procession of people going to see the ANC," and added that he felt the media has blown the visits up "out of all proportion." He said that there was a danger that the visits would serve to enhance the credibility of the ANC. Relly said he thought the spate of ANC attacks against business premises following his visit to Lusaka "had come about because of internal dissension within the ANC over its talks with business leaders," Stirling reports. Relly added, "The ANC does not strike me as a very homogeneous body." Relly said what the government needs to do is "get rid of apartheid" and "get on with reform," and these two should not be confused. "We have no proposals for getting rid of apartheid." It is a question of public relations, he said. Mr Relly does not believe that a one-man, one-vote system would be the answer to South Africa's present predicament, Stirling reports, and emphasized that "in looking for a dispensation in which power was shared between the various constituencies in the country, each had to be given the right of choice." He said the first round of reform arrangements should guarantee the "integrity of the different constituencies in South Africa," but added he would also like to see individual rights guaranteed. He said an overnight transition to majority rule would result in chaos, and "he did not believe under such circumstances a stable administration of economic structure could be held together." Relly also told Stirling "he did not believe the international community had any right to foist a solution on South Africa. It was up to a credible majority of South Africans to determine that they were going to embark on a particular course of reform." He mentioned that what he had seen of overseas media coverage of the unrest, particularly television, "left him with the impression of widespread violence and brutality," and said the black versus black aspect of the unrest had not seemed to emerge as an important theme.

ZAMBIA

Editorial Says RSA Emergency Measures 'Failed'

MB061442 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] When racist South African President Pieter Botha declared a state of emergency in 36 riot-torn cities and towns in July this year the international community warned him that the measure would not silence opponents of apartheid.

Botha did not take the warnings seriously and he even ignored pleas from world leaders including close allies of apartheid that he should lift the state of emergency and discuss the problems of the racist regime with leaders of the black majority. But events in the regime have proved that the emergency powers which Botha invoked were a mere paper tiger. Unrest has continued and riots are the order of the day.

In the three months since the declaration of the state of emergency more than 275 people have been mercilessly killed and violence has spread to the white city centres of Cape Town and Johannesburg.

Only yesterday it was announced that the regime had arrested at least 60 anti-apartheid activists of all races, including members of the United Democratic Front (UDF), civic leaders, churchmen, students, teachers and university lecturers.

Is the arrest of such prominent people and others before them not proof enough that the answer to South Africa's racial problems is not the state of emergency? Botha, however, seems to be offering a solution that is bound to confuse the international community.

On Thursday Botha announced that he would lift the state of emergency from six of the areas where it was imposed in July. It is ironical that while he was making such an announcement his riot police were busy breaking up crowds of opponent of apartheid.

What is more puzzling is his statement that "the lifting of the state of emergency in these areas is proof of the effectiveness of these measures in ensuring a return to stability".

Who is Botha kidding? The racist president should just openly admit that the measures he introduced three months ago have failed and that he must in fact lift the emergency law from the remaining 30 districts.

After doing that Botha should initiate talks with leaders of the black majority aimed at dismantling the apartheid system.

He should take a cue from the business community leaders, the opposition Liberal Party leaders and the Dutch Reformed Church leaders who want to discuss effective reforms with the ANC executives.

He should stop wasting time by pretending that the state of emergency has worked.

ZIMBABWE

Ushewokunze Discusses One-Party State Concept

MB061251 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The ZANU-PF secretary for the commissariat and culture, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, today briefed the joint Zimbabwe-West German symposium on the short, and medium-term goals of the ruling party. Comrade Ushewokunze said in ideological terms all political parties in Zimbabwe can exist in one organization because there are no fundamental differences between them. He said a one-party state would make it easier for Zimbabweans to (?forge) the concept of a nation and to withstand the destabilizing activities of the Pretoria regime. Comrade Ushewokunze pointed out that in post-colonial Zimbabwe, some of the leaders utilized ethnic divisions as a legitimate framework for dealing with the problems of the nation. He said this framework often obscures the [word indistinct] concerning the inequalities which exist. The minister said in the longrun, Zimbabwean societies will have to deal with the prejudice of class where the poor majority will confront the rich minority.

Radio Truth Says PAC Given Transit Rights

MB070846 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] We remarked the other day that in its support for South African revolutionary movements, ZANU-PF tended to favor the Pan-African Congress or PAC. However, until recently their backing had been confined to the moral and psychological arenas. There appears to have been a significant and dangerous trend in the past few weeks.

One of our sources who is in the Zimbabwe National Army [ZNA] confirmed that PAC saboteurs had been granted transit facilities through Zimbabwe enroute to Botswana and South Africa. Weapons had been provided from our military resources, but the terrorists had been instructed to say, if captured, that the arms had been obtained from dissident sources in this country.

As we have warned, this form of support is playing with fire and putting all of us at risk for it invites reprisals. If our government is changing its tactics, and heaven forbid that this should be so, the public have a right to know so that strong protests can be lodged at appropriate levels of authority.